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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1875. NO. 276.

FIRST EDITION.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

No Nomination for Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. There was a large attendance and apparently good feeling. On an informal ballot for Governor, the vote stood, John S. Pillsbury 90, Harry Austin 58, Jacob H. Stewart 41. John S. Pillsbury was nominated on the first formal ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention nominated for Lieut. Governor, James B. Weakfield; for Secretary of State, John S. Iregens; for State Auditor, O. P. Whitcomb, the present incumbent; for State Treasurer, Wm. Pfaender; for Attorney General, George P. Wilson, the present incumbent; for Clerk of Supreme Court, Samuel H. Nichols; for Railroad Commissioner, Chas. Gilman.

It is conceded that this was a complete and sweeping victory of the Regulars, or Ramsey men, over the Davis faction. Every candidate nominated was a strong friend of Ramsey during the Senatorial contest last winter.

The Convention made no nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That believing it a duty to elevate the choice of judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this Convention will make no formal nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State, as well as the general judgment of men of all classes, which has found expression in executive appointments, we commend for election to that office the present incumbent, Judge James Gilfillan, a man preeminently qualified for the high post.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

First—The Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party, which have become the established policy of both the State and National Governments, the unity and indissolubility of the Nation and the equal rights and just protection of all men before the law.

Second—That on the prominent questions of the day, we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments.

Third—A tariff strictly for revenue, yet so adjusted as to be least burdensome and most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

Fourth—We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power, constitutionally exercised.

Fifth—That we cordially indorse the progressive and liberal policy of the present party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country by judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of facilities and reduction in the cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

Sixth—That to the Republican party is justly due the honor and credit of securing, for the first time, the recognition by foreign governments of the full and complete rights of citizenship in reversal of the monarchical doctrine that a subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws.

Seventh—We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the aggregate of State taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

Eighth—That the example of Washington in refusing to be a candidate for a third Presidential term, and the affirmance by President Grant of that principle, is one we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

Ninth—That we approve of the present Republican National Administration, and especially its earnest efforts to collect the revenues, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations of law and to guard against their recurrence in the future.

Tenth—That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties that may arise between this and foreign nations by arbitration, instead of war, and as friends of justice, peace and humanity we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

Eleventh—A grateful people can never forget the services of her soldiers, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should be exercised in the matters of back pay, bounties and pensions.

Twelfth—That since the purity and permanency of the foundations of our Government depend upon the universal diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, the Republican party of Minnesota reiterates its conviction that it is the duty of the State not only to maintain the integrity of the common school system, but to do all that is needful to increase its efficiency to secure to the blessings of a wise and generous education to every child within its borders.

OHIO CROPS.

Failure of Wheat in Champaign and Fayette Counties.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special to the *Enquirer*, from Urbana, Ohio, says the wheat crop is believed to be almost entirely lost in that county. The heavy rains of the past week have caused it either to rot or sprout.

Another special says of the prospect in Fayette county, that owing to the recent rains farmers report the crops very materially injured. As the wheat is all rotting in the fields, they look upon that crop as an entire failure.

Earthquake In Connecticut.

HARTFORD, July 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was noticed in this city at 4:10 this morning. At Waterbury it shook buildings and awakened many people. In Canaan, Winsted and other places the shock was heavy, shaking windows and causing houses to tremble on their foundations. There was much alarm among the people.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, failing barometer, southerly to easterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

The steamers Greece, from London, and Utopia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Salvage operations on the steamer Schiller are suspended. They are waiting for better weather.

John Mason & Co., sugar dealers of Philadelphia, suspended yesterday. Liabilities about $200,000.

The German Teachers' National Convention is in session at Toledo, with about two hundred delegates present.

Base Ball—At New York, Athletics 11, Mutuals 2. At Philadelphia, Philadelphias 4, Chicagos 0. At New Haven, New Havens 7, St. Louis Browns 3.

The members of the American rifle team, visited the arsenal and dock yard, at Woolwich yesterday, by special permission.

The unknown man killed at the stone quarry west of Columbus on Monday, proves to be Merritt McLaughlin, of Cedarville, Indiana.

A cable dispatch announces that the steamer Adriatic reached Queenstown with her forward engines disabled. She was delayed forty-eight hours thereby.

The Indian Commissioners will hold a conference at Long Branch to-day, at which President Grant, Secretary Delano, Hon. Simon Cameron and Commissioner E. P. Smith will be present.

The *Advertiser* has particulars of a terrible wash out on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, between Boonsville and Sedalia, which occurred Tuesday night. Twelve miles of track are ruined.

Justice Learned, at Albany, has rendered a decision discharging H. D. Dennison, who refused to produce his books and papers as a witness before the Canal Investigating Commission.

The manufacturers of Fall River have declined to call a meeting to meet the delegates of the operatives, the delegates being composed of outside parties. Each treasurer or agent is willing to consult with his own operatives.

Dispatches from Southern Ohio and Indiana, state that the continuous rains of the past two days have in many places utterly ruined wheat in shock and caused great damage to other crops; and in other instances land slides are reported.

The Tobacco Exchange Banking Company of Louisville, closed its doors on Tuesday. The institution has been regarded for some time as in a precarious condition, and its present suspension has no connection whatever with the New York failure. As far as can be learned, no bank or person in Louisville have been affected by Duncan, Sherman & Co's failure.

FICKLE FORTUNE.

A Chicago Bootblack and a Newsboy Becomes a Marquis of France—The Family of the Late Aymar de Belloy Suddenly Raised from Poverty to Affluence—A Romance in Real Life which Shows that Occasionally Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

[From the Chicago Evening Journal, July 27th.]

The death a year ago last May of a well-known and prominent Board of Trade man, Monsieur de Belloy, by suicide, as has always been supposed, is well remembered by many people in Chicago, especially by those who were acquainted with the history of the unfortunate man. He was a Frenchman, and scion of one of the oldest and first families of France. His name and title in full were the Marquis Aymar de Belloy. He was a man of fine education, refinement and good business ability. In his early life he was a wild, adventurous youth, who spent his fortune at home and came to America, say twenty years ago. For a few years he obtained his livelihood by teaching, keeping his rank to himself, and going under the unassuming name of Monsieur Marechal. About this time the Marquis concluded that all his wild oats were sown, and he would abandon the fast life he had previously led. He became acquainted with a handsome country girl from Michigan, with whom he fell in love. She was only fifteen years old, and, from the standpoint of the adventurous and high-toned Frenchman, was unrefined and uncultured. But he was captivated by her very innocence and want of knowledge of the world, and married her. They lived happily together up to the time of his death and six children was the result of the union. As might have been expected, the noble family of the Marquis turned up their

TITLED NOSES

at this marriage with a backwoods girl in America, and refused to recognize it or her. He several years ago became a member of the Board of Trade in Chicago. He there showed the same wayward, reckless traits that had been the cause of his checkered life. He made fortunes and lost them. Sometimes he was on the top wave of prosperity, and again he lived in a sea of gloom. During one of his periods of depression he took his own life, as is generally believed, leaving his wife and six children in poverty. He had an insurance of $10,000 on his life, which has, however,

NEVER BEEN PAID,

the companies resisting payments on the ground that he took his own life. A subscription among his associates on the Board of Trade realized $1,500 or $2,000, which was used to defray his funeral expenses, and the rest given to the family. A widow with six young children and no means is a discouraging lot in Chicago or elsewhere. The oldest boy, of whom there is more to be said hereafter, contributed what it could to the support of the family by

BLACKING BOOTS AND SELLING PAPERS.

He was a barefooted, ragged, dirty-faced bootblack, newsboy, gamin, his associations being with that class, and his education received on the streets. The widow and her half dozen children were as poor and uncomfortable as the widow Gallagher's less could be. After a time, finding it impossible to sustain life here, the widow, who is an excellent lady, took her family and went to reside with a relative in Grosse see in this State, where she is now living in seclusion, and still pinched for means to make life comfortable.

The story thus far is one of early recklessness and waywardness, of self-exile from home, of an early marriage, of a premature death and subsequent wretchedness to the family. The concluding chapter can now be written, and it is as romantic as anything in fiction, and it is true.

It is as sudden transition from despair to hope, from obscurity to high position, from poverty to affluence, as was ever dreamed of. Intelligence has just reached Chicago that the Marchioness de Belloy, the mother of the family and of the Chicago de Belloy, has just died. The Chicagoan was

THE OLDEST SON

of the family. All that is wanting now is for the proofs of a legal marriage according to the American law to be forwarded to France, which can be easily done. The French law recognizes foreign marriages, contracted in friendly countries, according to the law of those countries. Consequently the marriage with the Michigan girl will be held valid, and not only do the titles of the family, but one-third of the fortunes descend to the widow and her family, now residing in Genesco. The widow herself becomes a Marchioness, holding the same relative position to the family as did the deceased Marchioness. The oldest boy, he who sold papers and blacked boots,

BECOMES A MARQUIS.

He is hereafter the head of this proud, aristocratic French family—he and his mother, whom they have always contemptuously refused to recognize. The family is one of the most distinguished in France. It dates back to the Crusades; it has furnished two Cardinals and two Marshals to the nation. And yet a girl brought up in the backwoods of America, who never was at court, who was a comparative nobody, and her boy, who has been brought up in a school of hardship and poverty will now take upon themselves the titles, honors which a connection with this ancient family entails. They will hereafter sit at the head of the table, have precedence at all the family gatherings, and the uncles and cousins who have spent their lives in the midst of the brilliant and fashionable society of Paris will have to bow and scrape to these plebeian Americans in a manner that will, no doubt, be highly distasteful to them. But this Yankee wife and children not only take the honors and titles of the family of de Belloy, but also a good share of the houses, lands, country seats, city residences, moneys, bonds, and all that belongings or in any way appertaining to this same House of de Belloy. To the average American understanding this last feature is the best of all. The young Marquis will now quit selling papers, and will give his box and brush to some fellow who is not so highly connected. He will throw aside his

PATCHED PANTALOONS,

and get a pair that are in at the knees, and will also doubtless indulge in the luxury of a clean shirt. When he gets married his wife will also be a Marchioness. Of course he will marry an American girl, and here will be a chance for some more titles for Americans. And all his brothers and sisters will come in for their share of all this good fortune, and if they are not the happiest family in Illinois when the news reaches them, it is not very clear what would make them so.

The news of the sudden change in prospects will probably reach the widow and her family at Genesco to-day. The formalities necessary for the realization of their good fortune are few and simple, and there is not the slightest doubt that they can be easily compiled with. The charm of this story is that it is true in every particular, and who will not say now that "Truth is stranger than fiction"?

BEAVER, UTAH.

Mountain Meadow Massacre Trial—Lee Preparing to Escape from Jail—One of His Wives, Being Refused a Visit to Him, Assaults the Jailor.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 28.—Several witnesses were sworn to-day. Evidence confirmatory of that preceding.

Lee's cell was searched to-day and found to contain numerous articles to assist him to escape.

This afternoon the defense presented an affidavit received by telegraph from Salt Lake, that Brigham Young and George A. Smith were in too feeble health to come to Beaver, and asked that their depositions be accepted, which was returned. The defense said they should take the affidavits any way and present them, and asked until to-morrow to open the case for the defense.

This afternoon one of the wives of Lee insisted on seeing him, and upon being refused assaulted the jailor and was lodged in jail.

Crop Reports from Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, ONT., July 23.—The *Globe* has fifteen columns of special reports about the crops from different places in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The following is a summary: Fall wheat, although below average, will be a larger crop than at one time expected. Spring wheat is above average. Oats, barley and peas are heavier than for many years, in proportion. Indian corn is greatly improved, and will turn out better than expected. The potato crop is large, and root crops generally are very heavy. Hay is an average crop. Small fruits are abundant; apples less plentiful. In other fruits there will probably be a deficiency.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Judge Love, of Keokuk, on the bench of the United States District Court, has accepted the professorship in the University Law School vacated by Judge Cole, of the State Supreme bench.

Rev. James O'Kean, pastor of St. Andrew's Catholic church, in Little Rock, died very suddenly Tuesday night, from an attack of asthma. Bishop Fitzgerald, who is in Ohio, has been telegraphed for. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Arrest of Ex-Chief Clerk Avery—He Claims He can Prove His Innocence—Cashier Gilfillan Will Not Accept the Chief Clerkship—General Sheridan Appoints Inspectors of Indian Supplies—Secretary Robeson to Leave the City on Saturday—More Five-twenties Called in—Five More Deaths at Pensacola—Officer Detailed to Watch the Work of Captain Eads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1875.

Ex-Chief Clerk Avery Arrested.

The arrest of ex-Chief Clerk Avery was accomplished to-day, and he gave bonds to appear in St. Louis for trial. He still protests his innocence, and claims that he can prove it. He says he is a poor man and that it will be difficult for him to meet the expenses he must necessarily incur in his own defense.

Gilfillan Will not Accept.

It is now believed that Mr. Gilfillan will not accept the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury Department, but at the request of Treasurer New, will remain as Cashier of the Treasurer's office, where, as it happens, his pay is eight hundred dollars a year more than it would be as Chief Clerk.

Secretary Robeson

leaves here on Saturday to be absent several weeks.

Inspectors of Indian Supplies.

In accordance with recent instructions to have all supplies of flour, bacon and pork for the Indians, inspected by regular army officers, General Sheridan has appointed the following named officers, in addition to those ordered two weeks since: General John Gibbon, Colonel Seventh Infantry, at Blackfeet agency, Montana; Captain Thaddeus S. Kirtland, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Belknap agency, Montana; Captain Edward Ball, Second Cavalry, at the Crow agency, Montana; Captain Augustus E. Bainbridge, Fourteenth Infantry, at Fort Hall, Idaho. There he is also commanding the post, and Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry, at Lemhi, on the east fork of the Salmon river, Idaho.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1875.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of $14,897,200 of 5-20 bonds of 1862, of which $14,838,350 are coupon bonds, and $58,650 registered bonds. These include all the bonds issued under the act of February 25, 1862, not heretofore called in for redemption.

The syndicate has the option till November 15th to take the remaining forty-eight millions and a half of the five per cent. loan under the Refunding act.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.

This afternoon the following was received by Surgeon General Barnes:

FORT BARRANCAS, July 28.—Five deaths since my report last evening. Dr. Sternberg is down. We have had no new case from Pickens for the last thirty-six hours.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

CAPTAIN EADS TO BE WATCHED.

Major C. D. Comstock has been detailed by the War Department to watch the work of Captain Eads in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, and see that the contract is properly fulfilled.

CONSOLIDATION OF FIRST AND SECOND REVENUE DISTRICTS OF INDIANA, AND APPOINTMENT OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS AT QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

The President has ordered the consolidation of the First and Second Internal revenue districts of Pennsylvania. Frank D. Schoenberger has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Quincy, Illinois.

THE ARREST OF AVERY.

The District Attorney for the District of Columbia received to-day, from the United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Minnesota, a copy of the indictment found by the Grand Jury of the District Court at St. Louis, July 21st, against W. O. Avery, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, with a request for his arrest; as also a warrant for his arrest, returnable at the present term of court. Avery was arrested, and Judge Humphreys fixed the bail for his appearance at St. Louis at five thousand dollars, which was given.

LONG BRANCH.

Meeting of Board of Indian Commissioners.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—The afternoon session of the Board of Indian Commissioners was chiefly devoted to a review of the work of the Standing Committee for the last quarter and a special rigid scrutiny of the work done by the Purchasing Committee; also the adoption of new methods for the prevention of frauds in the future delivery of beef, flour and other supplies. Hereafter the Board of Indian Commissioners will watch all receipts and deliveries of supplies at the principal agencies.

CASUALTIES.

Further Particulars of the Accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, July 28.—Persons arrived from the scene of the Railroad bridge disaster at Brainard, furnish additional particulars of interest. As the train was crossing the bridge the engineer heard a crackling and put on steam to escape. His efforts proved too late to save his life. The central span of the bridge broke down, under the weight of cars loaded with iron, and both ends of the train were drawn into the wreck, the engine and several cars being drawn backward and the remainder of the train forward. The central span of the two western spans of the bridge went down, the engine, tender and the two cars that were pulled backward falling on the west shore, and the remainder going into the river. The crash made by the wreck was heard at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. The river at this point is about 300 feet wide, and the water is from six to eight feet deep. There appears to have been but one brakeman on the train. Luckily, he was behind the cars loaded with iron, and as he saw them going down he ran for his life across the top of the freight cars, but finding he could not reach the end of the train in time, climbed down the iron ladder on one of the cars and jumped off on the portion of the bridge which remained standing, and was unhurt. The wreck is described as frightful to behold. With the exception of the engine and two cars on the west bank, the entire train, numbering, including the caboose, twenty-one cars, is piled in a heap in the river. The cars are most emphatically smashed into kindling wood. All accounts agree that the bridge absolutely broke down beneath the weight of the train, and that no car left the track until the break occurred. The names sent yesterday include all the persons fatally injured. The few wounded are doing well and will soon recover.

Little One Drowned at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Little Porter Beatty was accidentally drowned at the upper wharf this afternoon, while taking a ride in a canoe with three other little boys, who made their escape.

Presbyterian Minister Thrown from a Carriage and Fatally Injured.

WATSONTOWN, VA., July 28.—Rev. Mr. Hudson, a Presbyterian minister from Williamsport, and his sister-in-law, Miss Bryson, were thrown from a carriage to-day. Mr. Hudson's back was broken and there is no hope of his recovery. Miss Bryson was badly injured.

Freight Train Goes through a Trestle—Three Employes Killed.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 28.—A freight train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad this afternoon went through a trestle forty feet high, between Putnamville and Cloverdale, killing the engineer, conductor and a brakeman. The fireman had one leg and an arm broken.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

William P. Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, Assassinated.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Springfield, stating that a report had reached there that Colonel William P. Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians and candidate for re-election to that position, was assassinated yesterday, near Fort Gibson, by a party of Downing men, his political opponents. Colonel Boudinot, who was in the Territory, is said to have fled north.

Later—A special to the *Republican* from Springfield, Mo., discredits the news received there to-day that Colonel Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, was assassinated yesterday.

Tornado in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The *Enquirer's* special reports a tornado, of limited extent, passing through Switzerland county, Indiana, yesterday, scattering harvested grain; unroofing buildings, uprooting trees and prostrating growing crops, but causing no loss of life.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

FAILURE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LONDON, July 28.—The suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had no appreciable effect on the general market here.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure has but little effect here. It is reported that their shipments of cotton will be well protected.

TRIAL OF THE COLLIES.

LONDON, July 28.—The trial of Alexander and William Collie, of the late firm of Alexander Collie & Co., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, began at Guild Hall, this morning, but upon the conclusion of to-day's proceedings was adjourned a week.

ADDERLY'S SHIPPING BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Chas. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill furthur to empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government, because it was based on wrong principles. He was here interrupted by cries of "No." Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine services. The act of 1872 already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then 55 vessels had been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive, facilitate more rapid and direct action and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of the full legislation to be had next session.

Mr. Sullivan thought the load line provision, for stowing grain, should be engrafted in the bill.

Mr. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill.

Various other members followed, more or less censuring the bill, while urging to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading. Its second reading is fixed for Friday morning.

AMERICAN HOLDERS OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S DRAFTS—THE POOR ROTHSCHILDS LOSE A FEW DOLLARS AND APPEAL TO MINISTER WASHBURNE FOR REDRESS.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Paris says the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. spread consternation among the Americans in that city. The Rothschilds gave notice, early to-day, that they would not honor drafts of the firm. They even attempted to recover money already paid, but without success. They then appealed to Minister Washburne, who has also been appealed to by his refusal. The feeling among the Americans is very bitter.

TWELVE THOUSAND MILL OPERATIVES OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, July 28.—Thirty-one mills have closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are out of employment. Both employees and operators have resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strikes should extend to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

MOVEMENTS OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, July 28.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey are making a tour in North Wales. On Monday next they will assist at the laying of the corner-stone of a Presbyterian church in Liverpool.

PROROGUING PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 29, 6 A. M.—The *Post* says the Government hopes to be able to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August.

Scotland.

GLASGOW COTTON MILLS BURNED—OPERATIVES NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH—LOSS $500,000.

GLASGOW, July 28.—Grant's cotton mills have been destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three hundred employees effected their escape with difficulty. Loss $500,000.

Spain.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEO DE URGEL.

MADRID, July 28.—The bombardment of Seo De Urgel continues. It is reported that the Carlists there have mutinied and spiked their guns.

France.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE—LOSSES OF FRENCH CITIZENS BY THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

VERSAILLES, July 28.—The proposed list of members of the Permanent Committee consists of thirteen Deputies of the Right and twelve of the Left.

M. Raroul Duval intends, in the Assembly, to ask the Government why the indemnity due French citizens for losses sustained by them in the United States during the war has not been paid, while the claims of other foreigners have been settled.

Germany.

COLONEL FORNEY GOES TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 28.—Col. Forney goes to St. Petersburg to induce Russia to participate in the Philadelphia exhibition.

AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES SOON TO RETURN.

Baron Schloesser, German Ambassador to the United States, will soon return to Washington.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamers City of Montreal, Elysia and Mosel, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 28, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 94 3-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 107; do 1867, 108; do 10-40s, 105¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad stocks—New York Central 94; Erie 19¾; preferred 29. Turpentine 27s 6d. Paris, July 28.—Rentes 62f. Exchange on London 25f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—United States bonds—5-20s 1862, 98⅞.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Refined petroleum 23½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7d; Orleans 7¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 24s 6d. Wheat—No 2 red Western spring 9s 3d@9s 5d. Corn—Mixed 33¾. Pork—Western 80s. Eastern 87s 6d. Beef 72s 6d. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7½d.

CLEVELAND.

Second Day's Races—Fullerton Makes his best Time.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Fully 12,000 people were on the grounds to-day. The track was in magnificent condition, notwithstanding the drenching rain last night and to-day, and proved to be, beyond question, among the fastest race courses of the country, Fullerton making his best record, 2:18¾, in the second heat. The sport was excellent, although not so exciting as yesterday, nor as good as is anticipated for to-morrow.

The first race, the 2:29 class, for a purse of $3,000, divided into $1,800, $750 and $450, had eight entries, and all started. The first heat was taken by Eva, she going to the front at the send-off, and never being headed; Little Fred second, half a length behind; Annie Collins third; the rest badly strung out. Time—2:25¼. Little Fred and Eva had the best of the send-off for the second heat, but Fred took the lead in the second quarter and kept it to the wire; Colbus second, York State third. Time—2:25¼. For the third heat Charlie Green was substituted for the driver of York State, who the judges thought had in the previous heats pulled his horse, and it proved a wise change, as York State took the next three heats and the race in 2:23¼, 2:24¼ and 2:25. The winner sold in pools in the field for a mere song, and as soon as the word was given, before settling down to work was a distance behind Fullerton, who led Maud two lengths. On entering the second quarter Fullerton quickly increased his lead, and came in fifty yards before Maud, Nettie barely having her distance. Time—2:20¾. Fullerton and Maud had a full length the advantage in the send-off for the second heat. At the first turn the Judge drew away, and at the first quarter was leading Maud three lengths, Nettie a length behind. These positions were maintained through the middle half, but on the home stretch Nettie came very fast and gained rapidly, but was unable to head the horses, the Judge taking the heat and making his best record and the fastest time ever made on the Cleveland track; Maud second, Nettie last, both running under the whip. Time—2:18. Fullerton was never headed on the third heat, and had he been urged in the least would have made wonderful time; Maud second, a length in front of Nettie. Time—2:19¾.

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THE DEMOCRACY.

Lashel's Defection—Trouble in the Camp.

The Democratic County Committee met yesterday, and organized by continuing John H. Bailey, Esq., as chairman. Mr. Uziah Stewart was chosen Secretary.

A motion was made by Mr. J. S. Miller, to the effect that the member from each district be authorized to appoint a Vigilance Committee of such numbers as in his judgment was necessary. The motion was carried. Other committees were, on motion referred to the chairman.

On motion of Mr. Reissinger, the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to take measures toward bringing about an active campaign.

There being a lull in the proceedings, the chairman was about to order an adjournment, when a member from Moon township kicked up a bobbery about Mr. Lashel having been cheated out of the nomination for County Commissioner, at this point Mr. Bailey urged the reporters to retire, and they did so: but what transpired after wards is this recorded.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the reporters, Mr. Philip Stevenson made a motion that a committee of seven, with John H. Bailey, Esq., as chairman, be appointed to investigate the matter of Mr. Lashel's grievances. It then occurred to one of the members that Commissioner Lashel might decline to abide by the decision of this committee, and he was at once interrogated on the subject. He made a statement to the effect that several persons had told him that some of the delegates in the Convention had requested for O'Reilly, but the committee were dissatisfied because he didn't produce affidavits and other documents, to substantiate his statements. Mr. Lashel declined to say that he would abide by the decision of the sub-committee, and with almost unanimity the Executive Committee laid the matter on the table on motion of Mr. Bailey.

As soon as the result of the vote was announced, Mr. Lashel jumped to his feet and said that he would shake the dust of the Executive Committee from his pedal extremities and would present his name as an independent candidate for County Commissioner. He left the room heaping maledictions upon the heads of the unfortunate committeemen.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The Treasurer's Convention.

Elsewhere will be found the call for a Republican Convention, to be held on Tuesday, September 7, 1875, to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer. The primary election will be held on the Saturday previous, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. The convention will be composed of one delegate from each election district, with additional delegates in certain districts, under a resolution adopted by the former committee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—CAUSES OF THEIR FAILURE.

The *Post* says the losses of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on cotton exceed $1,000,000. The Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers & Co. have both been guaranteed by Alexander R. Duncan.

The *Herald* publishes an interview with Mr. W. B. Duncan, who says that there is no truth in the reports that he went to Europe to consult Alexander Duncan for the purpose of securing his aid to negotiate new loans, or that he applied to Baring Bros., and other European firms for assistance. He denies that the Union Banking Company of London is a loser by the firm, to even the amount of a farthing. Mr. Duncan says that every arrangement was made to prevent Americans abroad, with their letters of credit, experiencing any trouble. Mr. Barlow, counsel for the firm, says the rumors that the failure will affect the Union Bank of London are entirely unfounded, as the bank is fully protected, as are also the Barings.

Signor Navano, Mexican Consul, is a depositor with Duncan, Sherman & Co. to the full amount of his private fortune, $60,000 or $70,000, and all the moneys belonging to the Consulate, but does not seem afraid of loss.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. say that Duncan and Sherman have been largely engaged in cotton transactions, their London agent being Mr. Kitchen, of Collie & Co. Within four weeks cotton has fallen three cents per pound. Supposing they had 25,000 bales in transit, their loss would be about $375,000—not enough to send them under. But we hear they were largely interested in Mobile and Ohio, Atlantic and Great Western, and slightly in Erie Railroad stocks. The President of the Shoe and Leather Bank says there is no fear of the crash having any effect on the business of the city. It would affect Connecticut and Rhode Island, especially as he believed the papers of the house circulated in those States. In the Western States also many houses would more or less suffer.

The agents of the Union Bank of London, in New York, say there is no truth in the rumor of its suspension. The only ground therefore being the fact that the cables announced that it has refused to honor the drafts of the firm. They even attempted to recover money already paid, but without success. They then appealed to Minister Washburne, who has also been appealed to by his refusal. The feeling among the Americans is very bitter.

FAILURE OF COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

The Commercial Warehouse Company have failed. Cause, heavy advances on Cuban crops, which the early rains destroyed. The house also advanced largely on private securities, which depreciated. The company began business in May, 1867, with a capital of $2,000,000. Paul Jarmour is President and Jos. F. Navarro, Vice President. The assets are owned mainly in Cuba. The officers of the company say the suspension was hastened by the political disturbances in Cuba, although directly caused by heavy advances on sugar, and that the company had no connections or relations with Duncan, Sherman & Co. It has no European correspondent nor any agencies in this country.

The Secretary of the company stated today that its probable liabilities are $1,500,000, and its assets, which are not available, perhaps $1,200,000. A full and complete statement of the affairs of the company will be ready in about two weeks. The company has been in a shaky condition for some time, and lately asked its creditors for an extension of four months, with twenty per cent. interest as an offset, which was refused. The company does a large business in making advances on goods stored in their sixteen large warehouses, and these goods were lent on their hands. It is also stated that advances were made on Cuban sugar plantations which have been destroyed in the civil war, and that the firm had been dabbling in Cuban bonds.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Officers of the Secret Service have arrested four counterfeiters. They sometimes made and passed counterfeit trade dollars, gold five-dollar pieces and silver half-dollars.

FAILURE OF TWO GROCERY HOUSES.

Worth & Watson, 183 Duane street, and Martin G. Bunn & Co

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been reconstructed, and it is announced that it is to be "purely Democratic hereafter." Has it been impurely Democratic, heretofore?

SOMEBODY ought to inform the Democratic press of this State who is their coming man for the Gubernatorial nomination. The present suspense is very hard for them to bear.

THE newspapers that have taken the contract to get DELANO out of the Cabinet, have had another tug at it, and failed again. They will try again in a few weeks. It must be very fatiguing to lie so steadily.

A CERTAIN famous philosopher has declared it to be "the characteristic of great intellects to make many things be understood in few words." In treating of the political issues of the day the *Post* darkens counsel with an excess of words.

THE value of last week's exports from Boston was $540,655, against $369,578 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports, thus far this year, amount to $19,541,122, against $17,136,569 for the relating period of 1874, a gain of $2,404,553.

AND a vision appeared unto HENDRICKS in the night. There stood a man of Ohio, and prayed him, saying: Come over into Ohio and help us. But he neither stirred nor opened his mouth. And they swear it was not the act of a Democratic apostle.

AN IOWA Democratic paper says that KIRKWOOD, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, became a Republican after he washed the Ohio Democratic mud from himself. All of which is true; and there are thousands of Democrats, yet, who would profit by the same cleansing operation.

THE expulsion of MORRISSEY from Tammany is without parallel. Although, according to MILTON, there was no lack of bickering and snarling among the occupants of that nether abyss whereof, in his immortal epic, he treated, they did not proceed to the length of kicking one another out of doors.

IT is admitted by the Democratic press of Virginia that "not even a Radical or a negro, or Radical negro, has ever yet dared to arise in either branch of our Legislature and proclaim himself a repudiationist." Of course not. In Virginia, as elsewhere, it is the Democratic party which is the party of repudiation and dishonor.

PROF. BONAMY PRICE has found it all out. The commercial panic in England was caused by "eager, reckless and bad banking." But it does not mend the pitcher to tell how it got broken: What remedy has the Professor to propose against "eager, reckless, bad banking?" If the bad cause is to be announced, the bad effects will certainly follow from it again.

THE Tar-heel State Democracy are jubilant over an accession to their ranks of a certain defaulting ex-Republican ex-Sheriff of Wake county, in that State. Nothing is more natural than that, as soon as his Republican constituents waked to the fact that he had imposed on them, and begun to make arrangements to bring him to book for his rascality, he should flee for succor and companionship to the Democracy.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is authority for the assertion that the Democratic State conventions in Maryland, Maine and Minnesota were "bought up by the bondholders." In the eyes of a Democratic editor, no Democrat is regarded as having any such things as convictions. If any Democrat dares have them, he is in judgment he must have been bought. Well; these fellows should be able to understand each other, and we beg them to speak their minds freely, without regard to those who are standing by.

THE London *Standard* is as unreliable in its news as it is bitter in its Toryism. Every sensational item it has given currency to has proved false, and has been promptly contradicted. There is some thing preposterous, in a way, in a slow old coach such as the representative of Toryism should be, trying to go fast and keep up with other live papers. Toryism is the impersonation of sloth and inaction, and a Tory paper trying to be a *news* paper is out of its place. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it mistakes sensational lies for news.

THE custom house statistics of Philadelphia for the last fiscal year have just been published. There was sold out during that time American productions to the value of $28,588,019, while the foreign imports amounted to $24,798,353, leaving a balance on the right side of the ledger of nearly $4,000,000. Another point in favor of the port is that while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the Philadelphia importations through New York were $1,073,862, for the year ending June 30, 1875, they were but $561,966, a falling off of nearly one-half. These importations came to an amount of a little less than two-thirds in American vessels, and a little over one-third in foreign vessels.

THE early crops of Colorado, this year, were taken by the grasshoppers, and had a dry season followed but poor returns could have come of the resowing and replanting. According to the latest reports, however, the copious rains, coming at the time when grain and vegetables were just starting again, have made the prospect for full crops better than for two years past. This is so throughout Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The agricultural product of the former Territory will, it is estimated by those competent to judge, reach a valuation of between four and five million dollars, or double the amount of last year. As the result of these improved prospects a very hopeful feeling pervades all classes of the community.

THERE are three Democratic members of the Philadelphia Councils whose action "is damaging to the prospects of the Democratic party," according to the resolutions of the Democratic City Executive Committee, and their names are COCHRAN and MARCUS, of Select Council, and Squire MCMULLEN, of the Common Branch. A committee has been appointed to investigate this high treason of their proceedings as partisans. It is not charged that they have been guilty of any dishonesty, as men, but that they have not been honest with their party. So it goes. The New York Tammany throws MORRISSEY out; and the Philadelphia Tammany throws "MULLY" overboard; but neither of the organizations is any the better for the cleansing.

A COMMITTEE of the New York Legislature is now at work in the city of New York investigating the means used by the steamship companies to secure some special legislation which they sensed very anxious about, last winter, to reduce the charges upon emigrants landing there, which are levied by State authority. The New York managers of the several steamship lines engaged in bringing emigrants to this country, and who, in reality, pay the port charges upon emigrants, adding them to the cost of the passage, testified that they at various times gave $40,000 to secure the passage of the desired legislation. This money they paid into the hands of one NOLAN, one of the Democratic assistants of the Prosecuting Attorney of New York, and he was to get for them the legislation they asked. What he did with it has not yet been made to appear, but there is a strong suspicion abroad that he pocketed it, and let the legislation take care of itself. In the meantime the contributors to this corruption fund are indulging in wholesome reflections upon the terrible baseness of spirit that characterizes the average American legislator, without once taking home to themselves the lesson that men who raise money to bribe legislators are as bad as those who take the bribes, when offered. The odium belongs as much to the tempter as the tempted; and if the New York Investigation Committee has any moral pluck it will proceed at once to put these bribe-givers under arrest and bring them to speedy trial.

As to Mr. NOLAN, he was probably overlooked in the distribution of MORRISSEY'S five hundred thousand, as accounted for by Mayor WICKHAM, and hence availed himself of this first opportunity to cover his shorts. Being a Democrat he didn't know any better; and as he saw his superior officers feathering their nests industriously, he felt justified in following their example. If his zeal for his corrupt clients had kept pace with his greed, he might have saved himself from this exposure; but then, he rests easy under the conviction that the exposure will not hurt him.—*In New York.*

THE UNFITNESS OF THE DEMOCRACY TO GOVERN.

In the political tempest which last year swept over the North, the Democrats secured control over one or both branches of the Legislatures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In these six States Democracy had a good chance to show itself as it really is; and as the exhibition which it actually made of itself in these Legislatures was disgraceful throughout, it is well to keep the public constantly reminded of the fact. While the several Legislatures were in session the people of each State felt the disgrace keenly; but now that they have adjourned, the natural tendency to forget comes into the help of the recusants. We propose, consequently, to revive the memories of last winter, and to keep the public awake to the fact that the real disgrace of turbulence and rowdyism in legislation falls upon those who are represented as well as upon those who represent them.

Speaking of the Illinois and Ohio Legislatures, which were Democratic in both branches and notorious for their incompetency and disorder, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"In the history of this State there is no record of so contemptible and worthless a Legislature as that of last winter. There is not a respectable Democrat in Illinois who was not ashamed of the use to which the party applied the power temporarily in their hands. We understand that the last Legislature in Ohio, which was also Democratic, was extravagant, reckless, blundering and contemptible. It reformed nothing and left an evil prestige behind it."

"Contemptible and worthless," "Extravagant, reckless and blundering"—these are adjectives which apply to the Democratic Houses in Pennsylvania and New York, and to the Democratic Legislatures in Indiana and Connecticut, as well as to the Assemblies in Ohio and Illinois. They were all bad, outwardly and inwardly, from the circumference to the core: and there seemed to be no one in either who was capable of handling the noisy mobs which constituted each, or who had either the ability or the sense to lead them out of chaos and confusion into the semblance of order and decency. The fact is," as the Chicago *Tribune* says, from whose article we have just quoted, "the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything—from the nation down to a village. It has no leaders who can control the incongruous and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the outs and dissatisfied. It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and largely of ex-rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally officered by demagogues." Whether it has ever been fit, or ever will be, to govern anything, is a problem difficult of solution; but there is no difficulty in determining the fact that it is not fit, *now*. It has, of itself and by its own acts, demonstrated its unfitness, and no one who truly prizes the good name of his country or his State, will ever vote again to intrust it with a power it is totally unqualified to yield.

BY a table recently compiled from the last census by the Commissioner of Education the percentage of illiterates ten years of age and over, to the total population of the same age, is shown. Fourteen Southern and fourteen Northern States are then contrasted, and the average illiteracy of more than forty-five per cent. in the one case, and of less than seven per cent. in the other, presents a wide difference in the condition of the respective populations. The ignorance of so large a part of society in the Southern States is at the bottom of nine-tenths of their political difficulties. What they need most is our Northern system of popular education, yet this is exactly what they seem to hate worst of all. If there is one thing that hurts a genuine Southern Democrat more than another, it is to see the poor children of those States, and particularly the poor colored children, educated at the public schools. In Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and other Southern States where the Democracy have acquired control of the State governments, the public school system has practically been abolished. In Alabama they are now pushing a similar conspiracy against the liberalising and educating spirit of the age. The present Republican Constitution of that State makes liberal provision for the education of the young, and some idea of its economical management may be interred from the report of the United States Educational Commissioner of 1870, who reports the cost per head in Alabama at $1 40 per head. But Democracy would change all this. Governor HOUSTON, in a recent speech, complained that the present Constitution devotes one-fifth of the revenue for educational purposes, and, if it had been possible, he and his Democratic followers would have reduced or abolished that appropriation. Fortunately, however, the framers of the Constitution in 1868, put that and all other provisions for common schools into the Constitution, and no mere majority of Democratic partisans can prevent the schools from receiving their support. Hence, in large part, according to an Alabama correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the clamor for a new Constitution to wipe out the provision now made for the education of the poor children of the State. In 1836 Congress deposited a large sum with Alabama, being a portion of the land money sales, in trust for educational purposes, and again in 1848 Congress donated the proceeds of the valueless sixteenth section fund for the same purpose. This, with the fund derived from the sale of every sixteenth section of land in the State, constituted a liberal endowment of common schools for Alabama. But instead of spending the money thus donated by the Federal Government in trust for educational purposes, the Democracy of Alabama put this trust fund for school purposes into a State bank, and in that way squandered it. The annual interest on these trust funds thus squandered is $234,510 25. But the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly cut down the interest upon this educational fund from eight to only four per cent. per annum. In this way they have not only repudiated, but repudiated a debt of honor, due by the State as trustee for the poor children, and necessary to furnish them an education that shall enable them to read the Bible and the Constitution of their country. Public schools worthy of the name will doubtless soon be numbered among the things that were in Democratic Alabama, as in most of the other Bourbon States of the South.

SOME days ago we saw it stated, in one of our Southern exchanges, that Governor HOUSTON, of Alabama, had recently declared, in a public speech, that the Constitutional Convention proposed to be called by the Democracy of that State, would wipe out the oath required of voters to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the civil and political equality of all men. The charge being of a most serious character, we concluded not to notice it until the receipt of confirmatory evidence. This is now at hand, and there seems no room whatever to doubt that one of the objects of the Convention is to eliminate from the present Constitution the following registration oath:

I,——,do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of Alabama: * * * that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men.

Governor HOUSTON'S words, as reported in the leading Democratic organ of the State, were: "Some were hesitating about registering, on account of having to take the 'oath.' He wished that he could relieve them, but it was out of power. He was for a convention in order to relieve them, and as this was one of the times they would have to *take the thing to get rid of it*, as this was the only way it could be got rid of, he thought such men ought to be foremost in the convention." This oath, it will be seen, simply recognizes the results wrought out by the war, and pledges the voters of Alabama not to countenance the secession of the State from the Union, and the course which the Democracy propose to pursue with regard to it shows that they are as much opposed to the civil and political equality of all men now as when they organized the Rebel Government in opposition to it, and that they intend to wipe out every trace of it at the very earliest opportunity.

TAMMANY has expelled MORRISSEY, HAYES and LEDWITH; but the latter do not propose to submit quietly. They are organizing an Opposition Tammany, and intend to measure swords, this fall, with KELLY, WICKHAM and TILDEN. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The Anti-Tammany Democrats have issued a call for primary elections in each Assembly district, on Thursday night (29th) for district committees, which are in turn to form a county committee. The idea is to organize on the basis prescribed by the Democratic State Central Committee for counties throughout the State. The Tammany people continue to make light of the movement, and allege that is only a Republican device to distract the party, but this does not explain the defection of such strong men as John Morrissey, Jas. Hayes and Judge Ledwith, never Republicans heretofore.

"The formal ejection of these last mentioned gentlemen from the Tammany organization was effected this afternoon, by the sub-committee appointed on Saturday night to take them in hand. The fact makes a great stir among the local politicians, and many are the conjectures as to what is to be the consequence. Morrissey is a man of wealth, and wealth is always a great power in city politics. Hayes has always been popular with the tenement-house Democracy, and Ledwith is not without influence as an organizer and manipulator."

IN AN appealed case from the Circuit Court of the Western District of Tennessee, where a decision had been given in favor of a plaintiff who sued the Southern Express Company for the loss of an express package, the Supreme Court of the United States the other day decided that the plea of the company that the plaintiff had not given them the notice of loss required by the contract within ninety days after the company had received the package, was a valid one, on the general ground that the terms of a contract limiting the liability of a common carrier are binding, if the limitations are reasonable. Although a common carrier cannot be relieved from the full measure of the responsibility attaching to the business of a common carrier, yet the common law liability may be qualified by a special contract if such special contract does not attempt to cover losses by negligence or misconduct. This decision is of general importance to consignors and common carriers. In case packages are lost the shipper is bound to assert his claim in season for the carrier to ascertain the facts and recover the property, if possible.

MAYOR WICKHAM, of New York, in attempting to explain JOHN MORRISSEY'S boast that he (MORRISSEY) had in his time contributed $500,000 toward the success of his party in New York, said that MORRISSEY could not have spent that sum in any legitimate or honest way; but that, as MORRISSEY was a notorious gambler and interested in saving the gaming houses of New York from prosecution, he had probably spent his half million in subsidizing the District Attorney and his assistants, together with the police. The District Attorney of that city is a Democrat, as are his assistants and the police; and as Mayor WICKHAM is also a Tammany Democrat he may be presumed to know the purchasability of the public prosecutor, and those who should co-operate with him in putting down the crime of gambling, as well as the sum necessary to purchase them. In putting the latter at half a million, he gauges their price as well as admits their guilt.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Whip-poor-Will? He's enough Allen him now.

On dit that Hon. Joseph Medill will soon retire from the Chicago *Tribune*.

Eleven spirited dames have been indicted at Lynchburg, Va., for illicit distilling.

Speaking of yellow fever, what do we want with a navy yard at Pensacola, anyhow?

It begins to look as though the world had better engage in dam-building as a general industry.

Redpath has captured Barnum for the coming lecture season, to talk "On the World We Live In."

Flax is fast becoming a popular crop in the West, because of its certainty of returning a profit to the farmer.

Galveston has now an elevator in operation, and the first sale of bulk grain in that market was made on the 30th.

So great has been the demand for peach cans, that a large number of cattle cars have been fitted up for the purpose.

The verbatim report of the Beecher trial is published at $4 00. Every man with a family ought to be without one.

The Christianized Fejees have apostatized and gone back to the worship of their indigenous gods, because of the measles.

Gold, like grain, seems to have come to a hesitating point, and has no positive tendency in either direction just at the present.

A man recently caught 512 trout near the Kilkenny Mountains, N. H. We suppose this is what is known as the Kilkenny catch.

Over thirty Cincinnati packing firms have already signified their intention to participate in the exhibition at the Centennial.

An economical New York hotel is about to begin the experiment of irritating its guests with a band of music while they are at dinner.

It is said that our national heir will be named Ulysses Algernon, and that he will soon be taken to England with his father and mother.

The yield of wheat throughout Maryland this season has been unusually large. In some favored localities the return is unprecedented.

A cut-throat competition has broken out in the Southwest between the Louisville and Nashville road and the St. Louis Southeastern road.

"John McMillan and intended wife" were registered at an Ogdensburg hotel the other day. Their wants were immediately "minister"-ed to.

Ex-Governor Wells has signified his readiness to accept the office of United States District Attorney, and Fisher will sail out at an early day.

Walt Whitman says: "In my poems, all revolves around, concentrates in, radiates from myself." In other words he is badly afflicted with egomania.

The British Home Secretary has very properly ordered the release of the little girl, to whom we referred yesterday, sentenced for plucking a flower.

Ridiculous monarchial mimicry. Manitoba, Canada, which contains only 17,000 people in all, has, among other majestic appurtenances of government, a House of Lords.

Extraordinary stories are told of the richness of some of the new mines discovered in Colorado. In one case $11,000 was paid for 1,500 pounds of ore as taken from the vein.

It is said that Niagara is receding a foot a year. This is doubtless a humiliating attempt to retreat from the presence of plundering hackmen who sell her beauty for spoils.

Another railroad war. The Missouri Pacific, it is said, is cutting passenger and traffic rates, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern is getting ready to make it interesting.

The Southern States have 187 cotton mills, 10,447 looms, and 497,627 spindles, and last year consumed 58,996,519 pounds of cotton, or about 147,491 bales of 400 pounds each.

A problem for physiologists is the case of a Chinaman and negro woman who married in Arkansas a year since. Their first child has light hair, and its complexion is white as snow.

A Chicago firm has received an order from Glasgow to send to that port sixty head of cattle per week, *via* Montreal, during the season. The first lot was sent forward on Monday.

In this State, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, North Carolina and West Virginia, there will be few apples, and they are not plenty in the New England States, particularly in Maine, which has no crop at all.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

How many subtlest influences unite,
With spiritual touch of joy or pain,
Invisible as air and soft as light,
To body forth that image of the brain
We call our country, visionary shape,
Loved more than women, fuller of fire than wine,
Whose charm can none define,
Nor any, though he flee it, can escape!
All particolored threads the weaver Time
Sets in his web, now trivial, now sublime,
All memories, all forebodings, hopes and fears,
Mountain and river, forest, prairie, sea,
A hill, a rock, a homestead, field, or tree,
The casual gleanings of unreckoned years,
Take goddes-shape at last and there is she.
Old at our birth, new as the springing hours,
Shrine of our weakness, fortress of our powers,
Consoler, kindler, peerless 'mid her peers,
A force that 'neath our conscious being stirs,
A life to give ours permanence, when we
Are borne to mingle our poor earth with hers,
And all this glowing world goes with us on our biers.

You, who hold dear this self-conceived ideal,
Whose faith and works alone can make it real,
Bring all your fairest gifts to deck her shrine
Who lifts our lives away from thine and mine
And feeds them at the core with manhood more divine:
When all have done their utmost, surely he
Hath given the best who gives a character
Erect and constant, which nor any shock
Of loosened elements, nor the forceful sea
Of flowing or of ebbing fates, can stir
From its deep bases in the living rock
Of ancient manhood's sweet security;
And this he gave, serenely, far from pride
As baseness, boon with prosperous stars allied.
Part of that nobler seed shall in our loins abide.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Montrose contemplates marrying the heiress of Paran Stevens, the great hotel keeper, if her fortune is large enough to recompense the sacrifice. He is poor but wonderfully blue-blooded, and she is rich, but wonderfully silly.

The obligation of British political economy to woman is getting to be a pretty large one. We have his own word for it that John Stuart Mill was greatly aided by his wife; Prof. Fawcett, the blind man, would certainly be helpless without the aid of his wife, to say nothing of her own talent in this field, and now the fact is made public that the late Prof. Cairnes, who is ranked next to Mill, was a bed-ridden invalid, and prepared and wrote his latest and ablest works by the aid of Mrs. Cairnes.

Judge Stanfield, of Indiana, on whom the Laporte bar had a good joke some weeks ago for his adjourning court to come home and look after his corn planting, is sometimes subject to singular forgetfulness at times, and many a good story is told on him on account of it. The occasion last week is too good to be lost. The Judge had set a day and hour to hear a relation in "proceedings supplementary to execution," according to the provisions of a statute, but when the time came the Judge was nowhere to be found. The lawyers and parties waited until night, when the Judge turned up. He had been out to his cornfields watching the corn grow, and hoeing it.

Perhaps no better illustration of the calibre of the last Connecticut Legislature could be afforded than this testimonial of a dozen of them to their landlady, which they took pains to have printed:

A CARD.—It was the good fortune of we, the undersigned members of the General Assembly for 1875, to seek for our boarding place, during our sojourn in Hartford, the —— house, and as the time has now arrived when we must depart for our homes —a final adjournment having been reached —we wish to express to you, Mrs. ——, the proprietor of the above-mentioned house, our hearty appreciation of the generous hospitality you have bestowed upon us, and also we *would not forget the two young ladies* who have waited upon our table, and would thank them most kindly.

Mrs. Jemima Graves, who will be one hundred and one years old on the third of September, is visiting her grandson in Springfield, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Ethan Allen's oldest son. She was married at the age of twenty-four and had eight sons and a daughter, her "youngest boy" being now a venerable, gray-haired man. Last Saturday morning she rose at two o'clock, rode from her recent home in a small town in New York nine miles in a wagon to Utica, and took the cars for a 250 miles journey to Springfield, yet did not appear to be much fatigued by the journey. Her faculties are remarkably well preserved, and she is more lively and social than many women of half her years. She well remembers her illustrious grandfather, the hero of Ticonderoga, and describes his personal appearance, habits and dress in detail.

Grangers in Pennsylvania.

There are about 370 granges in the State, with a total membership of over 30,000, and weekly additions are being made to these figures. The county having the largest organization is Bradford, with 48 subordinate granges and a membership of about 2,500. The counties of Allegheny, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Elk, Juniata, McKean, Philadelphia, Potter and Somerset are entirely without Grange organizations in their limits. Of the remaining counties the number of granges in each is as follows: Adams 1, Armstrong 16, Beaver 5, Bedford 6, Berks 2, Blair 2, Bucks 6, Butler 12, Centre 16, Chester 25, Clarion 3, Clearfield 3, Clinton 6, Columbia 8, Crawford 29, Cumberland 13, Dauphin 8, Delaware 2, Erie 20, Fayette 3, Forest 2, Franklin 6 Fulton 4, Greene 19, Huntingdon 11, Indiana 24, Jefferson 5, Lancaster 8, Lawrence 9, Lebanon 6, Lehigh 1, Lycoming 12, Mercer 16, Mifflin 6, Monroe 6, Montgomery 11, Montour 4, Northampton 7, Northumberland 8, Perry 1, Pike 2, Schuylkill 2, Snyder 4, Susquehanna 17, Tioga 16, Union 4, Venango 17, Warren 6, Washington 12, Westmoreland 7, Wayne 1, Wyoming 12 and York 11.

Don't Make War on the Stomach.

If you are bilious, dyspeptic and constipated, don't make war on the stomach by successfully swallowing blue pills, strong purgatives and powerful astringents. Such a procedure is dangerous and destructive to the bowels, leaving stomach, liver and intestines in a far more confirmed state of disorder than before. That complete relief which remedies of the above description signally fail to find is obtained by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. And for this cause of cessation, Biliousness is the result of inactivity of the liver, dyspepsia or weakness of the digestive organs, and constipation is produced by the above causes combined together. The Bitters being a powerful stomachic, overcome indigestion by stimulating the secretory glands to healthful balance, by promoting greater activity of the liver, and thus enable the bowels to act with renewed regularity.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits of $1 to $5 000. Interest paid or credited to depositors, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of Rules, &c., furnished at the office.
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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
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And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
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Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTHS

LINDEN HALL SEMINARY,
A Moravian School for Young Ladies.
Founded 1794, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Pa.
Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

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PITTSBURGH, EAST END.
Located on College Hill. This school will be open on SEPTEMBER 8TH, with an able corps of Teachers, both in the Literary and Music departments; with home-like comfort, and a situation unsurpassed for beauty and salubrity, away from noise and smoke, yet accessible by steam and street cars. For catalogue and information apply until August 15th, to Rev. J. R. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., President, or THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., President.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa.—(For Boarders Only.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 8. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art. Careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to or to PAULSON, No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President. TTHS

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Twenty-eight Teachers. Charges graded to the times—AFFORDS THE BEST FACILITIES IN THE STATES, AFFORDING EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND PRIVILEGES to all Young Ladies. Session commences September 8. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. TTHS

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NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for 26 years. The number of pupils limited. Its location is pronounced by physicians unsurpassed. Is reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City Postoffice, Md. TTHS

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A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
COR. PENN AVENUE AND FOURTH STREET.
The next Session will begin on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. Registers giving full information may be had at the Book Stores, or at the Institute, after August 20th.
R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.
TTHS

$57. 50 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS. Media Academy for Boys. 12 miles from Philadelphia. 10 Instructors. S. C. Shortlidge, Harvard A. M., Media, Pa.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS.

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore be devoted to the support of Republican principles maintaining its independence within the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the unambiguous of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditure will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

MEDIUM AND FINE SUMMER

Dress Goods and Silks!

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

New Offers Most Remarkable Inducements to Purchasers of Dress Goods, &c. Many New Bargains opened this week.

AT 12½ CENTS,

Great Variety of Desirable Dress Goods,

In Many Cases Worth Fully Double.

At 15c., Yard wide Fine Suiting Linens.
At 12½c., Gray Mixed Cohoburg, worth 25c.
At 12½c., Japanese Silks, usually selling at 25c.
At 12½c., Summer Grass Cloths, choice colors.
At 18c., Gray Silk and Wool Poniges, worth 30c.
At 25c., New Plaid Grenadines, usual price 50c.
At 12½c., Very Desirable New Dress Goods.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Most Decided Bargains

In New Lots of all Qualities of

Black Hernanias and Grenadines.
Dress Linens, all qualities.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c. up.
Black All-wool Cashmeres.
New Invisible Plaids.
Colored Mohairs, Poplins, Ponzees, etc.
Fine Dress Goods, every description.
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BARGAINS UNSURPASSED IN

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From $1 00 Upward, According to Quality.

Stock Kept New and Desirable by New Goods Daily Coming In.

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Have just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits and Costumes, which they are offering at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. on Early Season Prices.

FANCY SILKS,

BLACK GRENADINES

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AND

Summer Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,

MOHAIR LUSTRES,

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WOOL DELAINES,

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JULY 6, 1875.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1873; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for Fall.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.

Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

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Oil Cloths,
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NOTICE

TO

Northern Pacific R. R. Bondholders,

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, with its property and franchises, is to be sold at Auction under decree of Court, AUGUST 24, in New York City, for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders.

The latter are uniting in a plan for protecting their interests, by the creating the Road and property to be held in for them by a Bondholders' Committee, selected for the purpose. This Committee consists of J. Gardner Coleman, of New York; Frederick Billings, of Vermont; George Bliss, of Massachusetts; J. S. Morehead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and John M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of organization of the Committee is now ready for distribution and signature. All Bondholders who wish to share in the benefits of the plan or desire information, should immediately address the PURCHASING COMMITTEE, N. P. R. R., at 28 Fifth avenue, New York.

For Purchasing Committee N. P. R. R.
E. D. NETTLETON.

For Purchasing Committee N. P. R. R.
Bondholders in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania can obtain copies of the Plan and any needed information by calling on

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
Corner Third avenue and Wood street,
Pittsburgh.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address M. MOSES, Attorney, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

WEDN

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call or address

H. SELLE,

No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1875.

The local money market is quiet and steady in all its phases. During the early part of the day there was a disposition to await the news from New York, before entering upon any new negotiations, but in the afternoon matters resumed their usual sway.

Since the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., we hear of numerous outside operations, entirely out of their line as bankers, in which they were interested. Their misfortunes seem to have come more from cotton dealing than from their banking business. It is stated that they were connected with the Collies, an account of whose operations we gave this morning and that by these gentlemen the New York house has sustained some heavy losses.

As they have very few connections outside of New York there can be but a small loss other than in that city.

The effects of such suspensions are very bad, not so much in the actual loss of money that occurs but in retarding the growth of confidence and a healthy feeling in the mercantile and banking communities.

We find that the causes that lead to the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reach back to the panic, that they arise from losses sustained at that time, from advances made to new railroad companies that are now in default, and from unfortunate investments in cotton on a falling market. These are not things that affect the general public, and therefore we anticipate that no extended trouble will arise therefrom. As several of the warehouse, indemnity and trust companies of New York are known to be loaded up with bonds of half-built and defaulting railroads, we should not be surprised to hear of some trouble in that quarter before the storm has blown over.

The Philadelphia market has held its own during the day, being very little disturbed by the New York trouble. Pennsylvania closes at 50¾; Reading at 55; Allegheny Valleys at 93.

In New York gold opened at 114, advanced to 114¾ and closed at 113¾.

Stocks have been irregular and lower, opening at about the prices of last evening. At the first call there was a general decline along the whole list, but during the afternoon the market rallied, closing strong at a sharp advance.

We give below the closing quotations of the leading shares for Monday and to-day:

	Monday.	Wednesday.
Western Union	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	36¾	37¾
Erie	29¾	30¾
Lake Shore	61¾	60½
Northwestern	41¾	40
St. Paul	35¾	35¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾
New York Central	104¾	104½
Union Pacific	79¾	79¾

From this it will be seen that the market has recovered nearly the whole of the ground lost during yesterday's scare.

—A monopoly morning paper wants to know if there is any reason why it is more desirable to have a nation's bond owned at home instead of being sent abroad. The good reason why it is better to have the bonds at home is because the interest being payable to our own people, becomes taxable so soon as paid out and invested. Second, the money is always invested at home as a rule, and thereby helps to promote production. Third, by being retained at home adds to the general aggregate of wealth of the individual, whereas if sent abroad, it becomes a dead loss to the entire people of the country, and therefore tends to disturb the adverse balance of trade against us. There are several minor reasons, but these three are the strongest overbalance all objections which can be urged upon the opposite side. But if we turn to the experience of other nations, we naturally find that a nation with an adverse balance of trade, that is, one that ships gold, becomes poor, and in fact as abject vassal if it attempts to maintain specie payments.

—*Chicago Price Current.*

OFFICE OF TRADE & STOCK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened with some firmness but weakened on rumors that Commodore Vanderbilt was ill, and there was a very heavy on the report that he was dead. These rumors were soon found to be untrue, and the market became steadier, but only to be disturbed by the rumor of a large failure. This proved to be true, and when it was announced that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had failed there was a general stampede in prices resulting in a panic. Our tables giving the range of the market will show the extreme of the decline in the leading stocks and in gold.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. are reported to have failed on cotton and produce speculations, with liabilities of $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 are due in this country and $1,000,000 in Europe.

We ascertain that several of our large banking houses were last week aware that this failure would soon occur, and that it is now announced expresses themselves confident that the worst is over, and that as far as the stock market is concerned, we have probably seen the lowest prices. Their judgment is undoubtedly good as to any one's can be, and from indications shown in later dealings and at the close we are disposed to think that no very material relapse will occur.

Rumors of other failures were current, but up to this hour there is no actual confirmation.

The decline in prices will naturally draw many buyers who have been waiting for such opportunities, and we expect to see this manifested in Western Union, which rallied so promptly after the panic in gold, no gold purchased this afternoon by the most prominent brokers of the board.

Yours truly,

TRADE & STOCK.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 29, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¼	114	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	118¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, coupon	119¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1865, registered	119¾	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1867, coupon	119¾	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1868, coupon	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6-20's, 1868, registered	120¾	.....	120¾	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	117¾	.....	117¾	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 4½'s, registered	115¼	.....	115¼	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	80¾
Quicksilver	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail, new	37¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	103	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Adams Express	85½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	48¾	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
United States Express	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	30¾	.....	30¾	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	89	89	89	89	89	89½
Michigan Southern	79	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	80¾
Illinois Central	97¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts.	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	107¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35	35¾	36
Do. preferred	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash common	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Union Pacific	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Harlem	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal and St. Joe	11	.....	11	12	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	15	.....	14	14½	15	.....
C., C. & I. C.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific	101	.....	101	101¼	.....	101
North Carolinas, Ass	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolinas, Cons	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	.....
Reading, sales	55	.....
United Cos. of N. J., sales	130	.....
Oil Creek, sales	.....	.....
Lake Shore, sales	61¾	62
Allegheny Valley	93	93½
Central Transportation	45	.....
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	78½	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Gold active with frequent fluctuations, opening at 113¾, advancing to 114¾, declining at 113¾ and closing at 113¾. Borrowing rates 1-32, 1-64 and 1 per cent. Loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds lower in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. The excitement growing out of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has entirely subsided, for the reason that it seemed no fresh troubles would arise therefrom. On the Cotton Exchange there was a better feeling, and the opinion prevails that no difficulties will result from the failure. The suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company produced hardly a ripple, as the failure was not connected in any way with the general situation of affairs in this country. Stocks opened firm and feverish, but after a short time the market became dull and active with a sharp advance in prices. At the second call the market was buoyant at the highest prices of the day. Stocks, during the last hour of business, were buoyant and higher and the best prices of the day were made. The largest advance was in Western Union, which rose to 81¾. Union Pacific was next in point of advance, rising to 79¾. Lake Shore was also prominent and advanced to 60¾. Northwestern rose to 40¾ for common and 66¾ for preferred. St. Paul to 36¾ for common and 59 for preferred. Rock Island to 108. Ohio and Mississippi to 23¾ and Erie to 15¾. The market was generally active at the advance. Transactions aggregated 241,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 70,000 Western Union, 34,000 Northwestern, 15,000 Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 9,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co.	86¾	St. Paul	36¾
Adams Express	85½	Do preferred	59
Wells-Fargo Ex.	62	Wabash	16
American Ex.	48¾	Do preferred	17
U. S. Express	67	Fort Wayne	97½
Pacific Mail	36¾	New York Central	104¾
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	29¾	Chicago & Alton	104
Do preferred	43	Do preferred	118
Harlem	133½	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C.	4
Michigan Central	89	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Jo. pf.	21
Illinois Central	97¾	Del. & Lack.	91½
Cleveland & Pitts.	92	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	24
Northwestern	40	Union Pac. stock	79¾
Do preferred	66	Central Pac. bds.	101
N. J. Central	103	Union Pac. bds.	101¾
Rock Island	108¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupon, 1881	121	5-20's, 1867	120
5-20's, 1867	115	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	New 5's	115
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	Currency 6's	122

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	101	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, old	50	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	51		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1875. }

The aspect of business to-day among our wholesale and commission houses was moderately good, there being a fair average trade in most lines of merchandise and considerable activity in some. The downward course of prices which have been the rule in many staples of trade seems to have ceased, and an upward tendency is noticeable in its place. The grain trade continues limited, the stock in first hands being light, with a jobbing demand. Corn shows a strong upward tendency and higher prices. Oats are in rather light stock and steadier. Wheat seemed a little easier although nominal in price. Flour was active with prices reacted a trifle but still high. Country produce is moving freely, with beans scarce and all stamped, butter steady, eggs easier, and green truck very active. Groceries are doing a moderate trade, with an upward tendency to sugar, and coffee steady. Fish are also showing a strong upward tendency on the new catch, and we shall probably have higher prices to report by the close or the week. Provisions are active with an advance of ¼c on shoulders and breakfast bacon. Petroleum was also strong and higher both for crude and refined: the Columbia Conduit Company commenced deliveries of oil by pipe to-day, which marks the inauguration of the new route of oil transportation by which an immediate reduction of 25c per barrel is made, to say nothing of its effect for the future. Dry goods are commencing to show premonitions of the coming fall trade: we note slight advances in sheetings and prints. Wool is inactive with a somewhat lower range for fine wools. General merchandise was steady at unchanged prices.

The Selma (Ala.) *Argus* speaks of the result of efforts at the South toward the production of an increased proportion of food material and consequent relief from dependence upon the resources of the Northwest, as follows:

Instead of buying corn this year to make the growing crop with, the cane-brake region has plenty to spare of its own growth. The hundreds of thousands of dollars that heretofore have been annually borrowed and sent to the Northwest for corn and forage and paid for transportation, are now in the pockets of our planters, or will be as soon as their cotton is marketed. With plenty of food in their own barns and granaries, our farmers will have sleek and fat mules, and some have thirty bogs for another year's bacon. This year the corn crop will be much larger than last. Next season there will be a surplus of hundreds of thousands of bushels. There will be corn, corn everywhere, corn plenty and to spare. There will be corn in abundance where there was never corn before. Strike with hurrahing sides will be seen where only tradition tells of strike in the times past.

F. H. Elliott, a writer on agriculture, has been collecting certain data in regard to fruit culture, and gives the total market value of the crop of the entire country at $47,000,000. New York leads all the States in amount with $7,000,000. California's figures are largest in proportion to population, being $6,000,000, this sum probably including the yield from vineyards. The total sum for the New England States is put at $6,000,000, the individual States not being itemized.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Articles—	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,438	11,639	22,127
Apples, bbls	292	185	477
Cheese, bxs	2,742	1,578	4,320
Corn, bus	4,842	5,533	10,375
Wheat, bus	14,319	17,015	31,334
Barley, bus	196	1,950	2,146
Rye, bus	133	133	266
Oats, bus	14,319	17,015	31,334
Butter, pkgs	158	243	401
Bacon, pcs	2,395	15,571	17,966
Bacon, lbs	1,600	893	1,893
Potatoes, bus	12,302	3,141	15,443
Hay, bales	1,709	700	2,409

The quotations given in the following reports are generally realized in transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will chargoan advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues limited with light stocks and only a jobbing demand. The amount of grain "in sight" in the United States and Canada on the 17th inst. was reported at 8,816,354 bushels of wheat, 7,672,782 bushels of corn, 2,063,079 bushels of oats, 56,181 bushels of rye and 1,295,393 bushels of barley, against 6,604,275 bushels of wheat, 7,238,822 bushels of corn, 3,031,788 bushels of oats, 50,773 bushels of rye and 14,853 bushels of barley on July 18, 1874. Wheat is a little easier and more active. The new crop of winter will go into market in two thirds the average, while spring wheat will undoubtedly be the largest crop ever harvested. We learn of sales of 4 cars red winter at $1 38; 1 car do at $1 36. Kentucky wheat is nominal, there being no good sale. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat nominally at 1 45@1 48 per bushel; white, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 39@1 42; Ohio and Michigan red winter at $1 38@1 39; spring wheat is nominal, No. 2 Chicago ruling at 1 30@1 35. Corn is active and higher, especially for shelled; the stock in first hands is light and prices are strongly advanced. We note sales of one car shelled in elevator at 75c; 10 cars do on track at 76c; 1 car do at 77c; 1 car do at 78c; 1 car do on track 80c. We quote shelled at 80@82c for yellow; 78@79c for high and low mixed. Ear was quiet and higher with quotations at 78@80c for yellow; 70 @72c for mixed. Oats are now with a light stock; the new stock will soon be coming in, but a scarcity of old may affect the market. We note sales of 1 ha f-car white oats at 58c; 1 car do 37½c; 1 car mixed do 36c; 1 car white do in sacks 58c; 1 car do on track 58c; 1 car do 60c; 1 half-car do 59c; 1 half-car do 58½c; 1 half-car do 58c. We quote at 38@39c for white; 36@ 37c for mixed. Rye was quiet and somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry at $1 10@1 12. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—A somewhat easier feeling prevails in flour, under the influence of low to the Eastern markets, and prices have reacted 15@25c per barrel. Wheat is now in the packing season, and the choicest grades of fall brands will be more freely offered. Sales of 300 barrels were reported at $5 25@5 75; Minnesota do at $5 75@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 25@6 00; extra flour $5 00@5 25; Wisconsin do $5 25@5 75; Minnesota do $5 75@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 25@6 00; XX do $5 00@5 25; Wisconsin do $5 25@5 75; Minnesota do

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 33, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.730	63	88	N. E.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain
2 P. M.	29.953	67	79	E.	Gentle	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.918	67	79	S.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer ..29.929 Highest thermom ..72
Mean thermometer..66 Lowest thermom....50
Rainfall..... .47

The Industrial Institute Building.

The contract for the construction of the Industrial Exposition buildings, to be erected on Smoky Island, was signed yesterday and the bond delivered. The work will be commenced forthwith and be prosecuted night and day without delay.

Endangering His Family.

Mr. John Moessner, one of the Mayor's detectives, who is unfortunate enough to own and occupy a dwelling on Brady street, foot of Soho fill, complains loudly of the action of Gen. Barton, the contractor for the paving of Fifth avenue. Mr. Moessner had built a retaining wall to protect his property, but yesterday the contractor commenced to dump earth over it. Mr. Moessner compelled the workmen to put up a guard.

New Pavement being Laid.

The Belgian block pavement is being laid in front of the railroad building and freight yard on Penn avenue. Messrs. Mackin Bro's are doing the work for the Pennsylvania company. The foundation will be compose of twelve inches of gravel thoroughly rammed, on which will be placed a bedding of sand. The pavement will be of "trap rock" brought here by the contractors. The stone will be eight inches square, and it is intended to make this the best pavement in the city.

Boy Rescued from Drowning By a Dog.

A little boy named McFadden while playing on a raft in the Allegheny river, near Herrs Island accidently fell into the water yesterday morning and was drawn under the raft. A new foundland dog belonging to Mr. Julius Richter happened to be near by and was sent after the lad. The animal plunging under the raft and reappeared in a few seconds with the boy. Mr. Richter had followed the dog as rapidly as possible, and when the noble canine appeared, holding the little form of a boy in its mouth, Mr. R. reached down and drew the boy out of the water. Restor...tives were promptly applied, and in a brief time the lad was able to go home.

To Chautauqua and Back for $5 00.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in view of the large number of persons who have signified their intention to visit Chautauqua Lake, during the session of the National Sunday School Association, has reduced the price of excursion tickets to $5 00 for the round trip—from the first to the fifteenth of August. Visitors are reminded that they can live well at Fair Point, at the small sum of one dollar per day, by securing tent lodgings, and taking their meals at the regular eating places. This will certainly be cheap 'rusticating,' about as cheap as staying at home. Of course, those who wish to live in better style, will have to pay about the usual hotel fair; but we are assured that very good accommodations can be had at the price stated. Tickets can be had at the Union depot, or at No. 78 Fifth avenue.

The Dead Boy at West Troy.

The Troy *Times*, of Monday afternoon, says: Coroner Steenbergh has received numerous letters and telegrams from Pittsburgh, Pa., in answer to the description given in the postmaster of Pittsburgh, and published in Pittsburgh daily papers of the 21st inst., of the body supposed to be Frank Miller's, who was killed Sunday, the 17th inst., at lock No. 3 Erie canal, West Troy. The coroner received a letter this morning from William Miller of Pittsburgh, who says he believes the boy to be his son, who left home in company with another boy named Adams some time ago. He wants something belonging to the body sent on, that he may fully identify it by the next steps to recover it. The coroner will not give possession of the effects to any person until the title to them is made clear.

The Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D.

In yesterday's paper we gave a record of the family of the Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., of New York, five of whose sons were in ministers. The oldest, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., was stated to be a resident of Pittsburgh, and in printing the record we remarked that he did not belong to this city. The explanation of the matter is that Dr. Strong is the newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Female College, in the East End, and while he has not yet removed here, he expects to do so in about two weeks. He has been in charge of Wells Female College, at Aurora, New York, and is an experienced and successful educator. He has surveyed the field of the future operations, is pleased with the city, and particularly so with the college building and its surroundings. He found these so much better than he anticipated, that he was surprised as well as gratified. He has returned home, and is now making arrangements to bring his family to their new home. The friends of the college, and the citizens generally, will extend him a most cordial welcome.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Organization of the Faculty for 1875-'6.

This excellent institution, having met with a marked degree of success during a period of five years, is about to enter upon another year, under auspices of an encouraging character. Some changes have been made in the faculty, and a new President is to be inaugurated, in the person of the Rev. Thomas C. Strong D.D., of Well's Female College, Aurora, New York. Rev. W. T. Beatty, A. M. is acting Professor of Biblical History and Evidences of Christianity, Rev. S. M. Henderson, A. M., acting Professor of Latin and Greek, and James King, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene. Miss Pelletreau, instructor in the English Department; Miss Furnance, in Mathematics; Miss Wadleigh in the Natural Sciences, and Miss Way in Drawing and Painting, remain as heretofore. Prof. E. J. Butler, Pianist and Principal of the Musical Department, is an American, with foreign training, a graduate of Leipzig Conservatory, and a pupil of Carl Reinecke and Louis Plaidy. He has had many years of experience, and comes from Ottowa (Canada) Female College. The Vocalist is Madame Marie Bishop, sister of the brothers Fries, of Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Boston, and an experienced teacher, who has enjoyed many years of training and observation abroad. As instructor in French and German, the Trustees have secured the services of Fraulein Mathilde Greb, M. D., a native of Germany, who has resided and taught in both Paris and London. She is also a graduate of the New York Women's Medical College, and competent to impart thorough instruction in the department of Physical Culture. She will assume the duties of Health Officer of the college.

The next session will open on the 8th of September. Catalogues, with information as to terms, etc., can be had by addressing "President Pennsylvania Female College, Pittsburgh, Pa."

COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The Rising Mains Provided For—Street Locations and Openings.

A special meeting of the common branch of Pittsburgh councils was held yesterday afternoon, President Negley in the chair.

The Clerk read the call for the meeting, the object being to consider ordinances already passed by Select Council providing for the locating and opening of certain streets for the laying of the rising mains to the new Waterworks.

The Clerk of Select Council presented the ordinances adopted in that branch and providing for the location and opening of certain streets needed for the laying of the rising mains.

The first ordinance locating an extension of Butler street extension, was then taken up and the action of Select Council was concurred in.

Ordinances relocating Hiland avenue from Butler street extension to the reservoir grounds; authorizing the opening of Hiland avenue from Butler street extension to the reservoir, and authorizing the opening of Butler street extension from the first curve east of Hiland avenue to a point near the pump works, were also passed finally.

A number of petitions for the refunding of overpaid taxes and for reduction of assessments were presented and referred.

Mr. Finnerty presented a petition of the Calmer Spring Company for privilege to erect an iron clad building in the Twelfth ward. Passed.

Mr. Fox presented a resolution for a committee of five, in conjunction with the City Engineer, to prepare a plan for the numbering of houses on Butler street, from Penn to Hiltieth street, as well as those on Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth streets. Adopted, and Messrs. Fox, Wainwright and Seibert appointed in behalf of Common Council.

On motion of Mr. French, action on the ordinance locating Chestnut street was reconsidered, and the ordinance was referred back to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Finnerty presented the report of the Committee on Appeals from city assessments, giving the amount of reductions allowed different parties as already reported. The report was approved.

On motion adjourned.

RISING MAINS CONTROVERSY.

A FINAL SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

Decision in Favor of the City Councils.

The Court Defines the Term "Responsible Bidder."

Severe Criticism of the "Mud Drums" Transaction and the Attempted Bribery—Opinion of Judge Ewing Dismissing the Bill.

Judge Ewing, of the Common Pleas No. 2, rendered an opinion yesterday in the equity proceedings of Geo. Finley against the City of Pittsburgh and J. M. Brush & Co. It will be recollected that in October, 1874, Mr. Finley applied for an injunction to restrain the city from carrying out the rising mains contract with Brush & Co., on the ground that he was not the lowest responsible bidder. The Court refused a preliminary injunction, in an opinion by Judge White, who held that the word "responsible" did not mean mere pecuniary responsibility. Judge Kirkpatrick thought it did, and gave a dissenting opinion. Shortly after Snyder & Co. commenced proceedings in Common Pleas No. 1 against the city, which were dismissed by Judge Stowe in a lengthy opinion. A few weeks ago the proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 2 came up for final argument, on bill and answer, master's report and exceptions, and are now disposed of by Judge Ewing, in the following clear and exhaustive

OPINION.

George Finley, as a property owner and taxpayer, filed his bill October, 1874, against the defendants, to restrain the city of Pittsburgh from entering into a contract with Brush & Co., for the construction of "rising mains" for the new water works in process of erection by the city.

The act of Assembly of the 23d of May, 1864, section 6, P. L., page 233, provides that "all stationery, printing, paper and fuel, used in the Councils, and other departments of the city government, and all work and materials required by the city, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder under such regulations as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

Complainants bill set forth that proposals were advertised and bids received for the construction of the "rising mains.' That N. Snyder & Co. were the lowest bidders, and are responsible bidders, but that the City Councils arbitrarily rejected this bid and awarded the contract to Brush & Co.

It appears that the bid of Snyder & Co. would amount to about $125,000, that of Brush & Co. to about $130,000, and other bids were $140,000, $167,000 and $172,000. It is not alleged in the bill that there was any actual intention of fraud on the part of City Councils, nor is there any charge of collusion on the part of Brush & Co. with any city official.

The answer of Brush & Co. asserts good faith and readiness to perform the contract on their part.

The answer of the city shows that the superintendence of the erection of the water works is placed by ordinance in the Water Committee. It admits that Snyder & Co. were the lowest bidders, but denies that they are responsible bidders, and avers that in relation to a contract for boilers for the same water works, a contract as yet in dispute, Snyder & Co. had, by some means, perpetrated a gross fraud and deceit on the Water Committee by striking out "mud drums" from the specifications of their contract, and that, while the same contract was pending, attempted to bribe the Mechanical Engineer, who was, by virtue of his office, the inspecting officer of said committee and that Snyder & Co. were otherwise disqualified for the proper fulfillment of the proposed contract.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "RESPONSIBLE?"

When this case was before us on a motion for preliminary injunction, in the absence of opposing evidence, we had to assume the averments of the answer to be true. At the time plaintiffs' counsel insisted that the word *"responsible,"* as used in the act of Assembly, meant merely pecuniary ability to respond in an action for damages for breach of contract; that the discretion of the committee and councils (if any) was limited to the ascertainment of the pecuniary condition of the bidders and their bail, and that even if the allegations contained in the answer were true, it was the duty of the city to award the contract to Snyder & Co.

This court then held that "responsible" meant more than mere pecuniary ability, and refused the preliminary injunction.

The counsel in the same equity, in the name of N. Snyder & Co., applied to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 for a *mandamus* to compel the city to award the contract to Snyder & Co. After full argument and careful consideration that Court giving the same construction to the Act of Assembly that had been given in this Court, dismissed the application. The case is now before us for final decree on bill answer, Master's report and exceptions thereto. We are earnestly urged by counsel for plaintiff to reverse our former ruling. The primary meaning of the word "responsible" is not *ability* but *liability* to account or answer. It has various secondary meanings, and undoubtedly "pecuniary ability to respond" is one of these meanings, and in some cases it may mean nothing more. The meaning of the word in any particular instance depends on its connection. A responsible lawyer would not be the man worth a million, if he were notoriously dishonest and had the habit of retaining money collected for his client.

A publisher, inquiring if the author of a startling article is a responsible man, would expect to be informed as to his truthfulness and his knowledge of the facts, rather than as to pecuniary ability, though the latter might be included. A responsible contractor for a building we would understand to be a man who had the requisite skill and means to erect the building, and a disposition to honestly fulfill the contract, with a minor matter pecuniary ability to respond in damages for any breach of contract.

If the legislature had intended to take away all discretion from City Councils in awarding contracts, they would not have failed to express that intention in words not to be mistaken. Examples were not wanting: The New York Consolidation Act of 1854 provided that contracts should be *"let to the lowest bidder who will give adequate security for the performance of the contract."* The charter of New York city provides that contracts shall be let to the *"lowest bidder who will give adequate security."* No case has been cited to us in which the word responsible in such connection has been given the limited meaning contended for by plaintiff's counsel. No case directly in point has been cited by either counsel; but in the case of May vs. City of Detroit, 12 Am. L. R. 149—where the law required the contract to be let to the "lowest responsible bidder," the court sustained the Councils in awarding the contract to a higher bidder, the lowest bidder being of unquestioned pecuniary ability, but not being owner of the patent for the pavement. The act of Assembly now under consideration makes no provision for security. Councils, in their discretion, may or may not require it. If the limited meaning of the term responsible, which plaintiff urges is to prevail, no man of moderate means could obtain such a contract as this, if Councils saw fit to reject his bid—however honest and skillful, and able to perform his contract he might be; and a dishonest, incompetent contractor, certain to cheat the city at every opportunity, might in the same way obtain all the contracts.

In such a contract as this, for water mains, on which the efficiency of the works and the water supply of the whole city will be constantly dependent, the honesty and good faith in the contractor, which will assure a faithful performance of the contract as to materials, work and time of completion, is a much higher and more important element of responsibility, than mere pecuniary ability to respond in an action for breach of contract. No security can fully make up for the lack of skill, or of an honest disposition to faithfully perform such a contract. No amount that could legally be recovered in an action would be, in fact, a compensation for defective work or materials in this case. We are of opinion that the term "responsible" in the Act of Assembly includes liability to answer, ability to respond pecuniarily and otherwise, and also the disposition to carry out the bid and contract in good faith.

COUNCILS HAVE SOME DISCRETION.

The City Councils have some discretion to exercise in these matters, and where this discretion is exercised in good faith and in reasonable limits, Courts have no power to interfere. It would be a dangerous power to lodge in Courts. The City Councils and committees must act in good faith: they have no right and no power to arbitrarily pass over a lower bid and award a contract to a higher bidder. The law no less than the public interests requires them to investigate, to decide without prejudice, and to award contracts regardless of personal favor or disfavor. If a lower bid is rejected without any reasonable cause—in bad faith—or by collusion, we have no doubt of our right and duty as a Court, on a proper presentation of the case, to interfere and to prevent the violation of law.

THE ERASURE OF THE "MUD DRUMS."

The master finds that the Committee and Councils rejected the bid of Snyder & Co., by reason of the fears as alleged in the fifth paragraph of the answer, as substantially set forth above, and that the award of the contract to Brush & Co. was made in good faith. Exceptions to the findings of the master have been filed by both parties. We understand the Master to find, substantially, that the allegations contained in the answer are true—except that he finds that the specifications for the boiler contract were not "surreptitiously and with fraudulent intent" altered by N. Snyder & Co.

We have read the entire testimony with care, and while we are not disposed to set aside this positive finding of the Master, we find:

That by the express directions of the Water Commission, approved by their successors, the Water Committee, "mud drums" were made a part of the specifications for proposals for boilers. That no authority was given by either the Commission or Committee to erase these words. That either before or after the proposals were received the words "mud drums" were erased from the specifications on which the bid and contract of N. Snyder & Co. were made. That the Committee entered into the contract with N. Snyder & Co. without any notice or knowledge that these words had been erased. And that the Committee at the time they rejected the bid of N. Snyder & Co., for rising mains, believed, and had good cause, from investigation, to believe, that this erasure had been made fraudulently by Snyder & Co., or by collusion with some clerk in the employ of the city.

THE ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

As to the allegation that Snyder & Co. had attempted to bribe the Inspecting Officer of the Water Committee, we are unable to see how any but one conclusion can be drawn from the testimony.

Mr. Lowry says he was approached by the senior member of the firm, pending the bid, and also after the contract was awarded for the boilers, and on the latter occasion on shaking hands, money was left in his hand, which he immediately refused and returned. When afterwards charged by Lowry, in the presence of a member of the Committee, with having attempted to improperly influence him, Snyder is silent. But if there were no testimony but that of Mr. Snyder himself, who is called by plaintiff in rebuttal, it would be conclusive. He admits the offer of money, substantially as stated by Mr. Lowry. There is no pretense that there was any other relation or business between them than that Lowry, an officer of the committee, was inspector of the work. There was nothing for which money could honestly pass between them. Snyder says that he did not intend to bribe Lowry, and that is all the explanation he has.

He is a very stupid man who, in offering a bribe, calls it such. Congressmen were not offered "Credit Mobilier stock" in the name of a bribe. A suitor who has a case on trial, and hands money to a juror, would not call it a bribe, but the bestower of such gifts well understands that "a gift perverteth judgment."

There are some transactions that neither require, nor are capable of, explanation. The offer of money by Snyder to Lowry, was one of these.

Of the same general character, but much more skillfully offered, was the proposal by Snyder to fee and retain Mr. Milligan, a member of the Water Committee, as additional counsel. The offer deceived no one. The attempt to bribe, as charged in the answer, was clearly made out.

THE DECREE.

With the modifications, the exceptions to the report of the Master, are dismissed. And now, to wit, July 28th, 1875, this cause came on to be heard on bill answer, Master's report and exceptions thereto; and upon consideration, the exceptions to the Master's report are dismissed, except that the report is modified in the foregoing opinion; that the bill of complaint be dismissed with costs, including the Master's fee, to be hereafter fixed by agreement of counsel, or the order of Court.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting—Election of Directors—Business of the Past Year.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company met yesterday, at No. 31 Fifth avenue (office of Edgar Thomson Steel Works), at ten o'clock A. M. Mr. G. W. Hailman was called to the chair, and T. L. Rodgers appointed Secretary. The annual report of the President was read and approved, and ordered to be published as usual.

The meeting was then adjourned to go into an election for directors to serve for the ensuing year. The following persons having received the requisite number of votes were declared elected: R. K. Wilson, Wm. McCreery, D. McCandless, John Scott, D. W. C. Bidwell, Wm. P. Shinn and David Wallace.

Following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company:

GENTLEMEN—Your Board of Directors submit the following report of the operations and condition of your company's affairs for the year ending June 30th, 1875, compare with those of the preceding year as follows, viz.:

EARNINGS.

On What Account.	Year 1874-5.	Year 1873-4.	Increase.	Decrease.
Elevating, storage	$24,548 84	$29,113 91	....	$ 4,569 77
Shelling corn.	863 00	1,042 00	....	261 00
Bagging oats	1,678 33	4,013 53	....	2,335 20
Chopping feed	2,000 23	3,598 22	....	998 00
Other sources.	12,797 63	357 63	$168 96	....
Totals.....	$30,045 57	$38,645 96	....	$ 8,598 39

EXPENSES.

On what Account.	Year 1874-75.	Year 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Operating expenses.....	$17,849 45	$18,054 72	....	$ 215 27
Improvements,	1,178 95	1,403 67	....	224 72
Ground rent,	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	....
Taxes.....	2,117 25	2,152 25	....	35 00
Legal expen's	....	35 00	....	....
Totals.....	$24,645 29	$22,935 49	$ 1,467 80	....
Net earning.	$ 5,642 28	$15,710 47	....	$10,068 19

The quantity of grain stored and handled during the year compares with that of the year preceding as follows, viz:

Kind of grain.	Years. 1874-5.	Years. 1873-4.	Incr'e.	Dec'se.
Wheat, bush...	129,315	277,815	....	148,500
Corn, bush....	173,066	247,644	....	74,559
Rye, bush.....	32,598	107,354	....	74,756
Oats, bush.....	838,290	901,290	317,078	....
Barley, bush...	136,160	365,392	....	229,232
Total bush....	1,288,363	1,498,770	....	209,407

It will be noticed that while there has been a large increase in the number of bushels of oats handled (317,078) (amounting to 63¼ per cent.) there has been a much greater reduction in the amount of heavier grain handled, being no less than 526,485 bushels or 57⅝ per cent. which fully accounts for the great decrease in earnings, as oats are charged much less per bushel than other grains and being bagged frequently accounts for the great decrease in the earnings from bagging grain. The time of storage was also shorter, so that the earnings from extra storage were greatly reduced. On the other hand the cost of handling oats, including bagging is not less than that of handling other grain, hence there is not a corresponding reduction in expenses.

There was an actual decrease in operating expenses of $478 79, but there was expended on new machinery and sheds and charged to expenses of operating $1,946 59, as follows:

Cost of setting up and connecting grinding mill and engine.....	$ 437 66
Cost of elevators for unloading cars from P. C. and St. L. Ry.....	1,508 93
Total.....	$1,946 59

leaving an apparent increase in expenses of operating of $1,467 80.

The net earnings amount to $5,642 28; there was a dividend declared to January 1st out of the earnings of the first half year of four (4) per cent., or $4,000, so that there is now a deficit of $2,357 72 in the earnings for the year.

The balance applicable for dividend at rate of last report was.....		$ 5,884 25
To which add net earning for year.....		5,642 28
Makes amount to account for		$11,493 53
While there were dividends paid as follows:		
August 1, 1874, 3 per cent....	$6,000 00	
February 1, 1875, 4 per cent..	8,000 00	14,000 00
Leaving a deficit to date of...		$2,503 47
Represented as follows:		
Cash in hands of Treasurer..	$2,490 59	
Freight uncollected.....	1,175 42	
Earnings uncollected.....	675 40	
Earnings on grain in store..	350 13	
Taxes for last six months of 1875 paid.....	930 91	$5,631 45
Less accounts payable.....	$7,314 17	
Dividends uncalled for.....	820 75	8,134 92
Deficit as above.....		$2,503 47

It is proper to remark that the dividend paid February 1st had been fully earned, and that the deficit shown has accrued during the past six months in consequence of the great depression in the grain business, which has characterized that period, and partly in consequence of the $1,946 59 spent in permanent improvements, which were considered necessary and expedient. The large engine has been thoroughly overhauled, during the past six months, at an expense of $212 95 and is now in good order. The remainder of the machinery of all in good order, except one or two of the elevator belts, which will have to be renewed during the coming year. The company has met with no losses from inability to collect charges, in which we have been very fortunate during the critical financial times of the past year. While your Board still has confidence in your property, it can only be restored to its former productiveness by a general revival in the business of the country, and especially in those lumbering in which the city is so largely interested.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. SHINN, President.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

The Twentieth Ward School Board Object to the Marine Hospital Site.

It has already been reported in these columns that the Government proposed to purchase a tract of land on Ellsworth avenue, in the Twentieth ward, on which to erect a Marine Hospital. Objections by citizens residing in the neighborhood have been made and a meeting of the School Board of the Twentieth ward was held, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge, through the representations of citizens of the ward, that the property adjoining the school property, on Ellsworth avenue, between Roup street and Aiken avenue, is about to be purchased by the Government for the purpose of erecting thereon a building or buildings to be used as a "United States Marine Hospital;" therefore,

Resolved, That as the representatives of the citizens of the ward, we hereby respectfully but firmly *protest* against the purchase and use of said property for the purpose mentioned, believing that it will be detrimental to the health of the scholars and teachers of the school and the citizens of the neighborhood.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Government through United States District Attorney David Reed, Esq.

REUNION OF BRAVES.

Grand Gala Day at McKeesport—Pleasant Gathering of Survivors of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves and Other Soldiers of the Rebellion—Imposing Street Parade—Camp Dinner in the Market Place—Happy Addresses by Captain John F. Dravo, Rev. W. B. Watkins and Others—Letters from Distinguished Soldiers—Regimental Organizations, &c., &c.

Yesterday was a grand gala day in McKeesport. That gallant organization, the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, or the surviving members thereof, held a reunion in that place, and it was perhaps the most interesting event that has transpired in that town within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The boys of the Ninth, with characteristic generosity, extended invitations far and wide, not only to the members of other regiments of that splendid and famous organization, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, but to other Pennsylvania soldiers, and these invitations resulted in bringing together a body of gallant veterans of the late war such as one seldom sees in these "piping times of peace."

"A LITTLE SPARK KINDLETH," ETC.

An illustration of the proverb that "a little spark kindleth a large fire," is found in the fact that the great demonstration of yesterday originated in a project to hold a reunion of the few surviving members of one company (I) of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, which company, early in the war, was raised in McKeesport and vicinity. The subject of the company reunion was agitated about six months ago by one of the members, Mr. R. Nelse Taylor. This gentleman distinguished himself within the last two years by writing an interesting history of the Ninth Regiment—a history which is filled with faithful and vivid descriptions of the exciting events which make up the record of that organization during the rebellion. Mr. Taylor having started the reunion project among his comrades of Company I, it needed but little effort on the part of others to communicate the feeling to the entire regiment. A correspondence was opened with prominent members of the other companies, and it was found that the projected company reunion could easily be extended so as to take in the regiment. Thus was the event of yesterday started and carried out to a successful issue. There is a peculiar fitness, however, attending this recital. Mr. Taylor, the projector of the rennion, was not spared to meet his old comrades. He died on the 3d inst., and was followed to the grave by the members of Company I on the following day, July 4th.

THE NINTH RESERVES.

The Ninth Regiment, P. R. V. C., was raised in Allegheny, Beaver, Crawford and Westmoreland counties, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 28th of July, 1861. At the reunion yesterday, the various companies were represented as follows:

A Company, forty men, Capt. Chas. W. Owston, Lieutenants Sowers and Hinman, the first and second of Oil City, and the latter of Chicago.

B Company, thirty men, Capt. Feuhren, of Ohio, and Lieutenants Brecht and Becker, of Pittsburgh.

C Company, fifteen men, Capt. R. Taggart, of Tidioute, and Lieutenants L. B. Richards and Henry Lehman.

D Company, Lieutenants Barber and McIlvaine, of Pittsburgh.

E Company, twenty men, Capt. W. N. Irvine, South Side, Pittsburgh, and Lieutenants Hollingshead, of Pittsburgh, and James Abernethy, of New Castle.

F Company, twenty men, Captain Sam Dick, of Meadville, and Reynolds and Kennedy of the same place.

G Company, twenty-five men, Lieutenant W. C. Hunter, and Capt. L. N. McMunn, of Pittsburgh.

H company, five men, Capt. Winans, New Brighton, and Lieutenants Chamberlin and Hawkins, of the same place.

I Company, thirty men, Captain Hartley Howard, of Pittsburgh, and Lieut. J. C. Walkinshaw.

K Company, thirty-five men, Captain J. W. Ballantine, of Pittsburgh, and Lieuts. James McVicker, of Allegheny, and Thomas Hunter, of Pittsburgh.

The field officers present were: Col. Robert Anderson of Pittsburgh, and Maj. J. M. Snodgrass, of Braddock, Maj. T. Brent Swearingen, of this city, a member of the regiment, who served on the staff of Gen. C. F. Jackson, the first Colonel of the Ninth, was also present.

AN EXCURSION.

A large proportion of those who participated in the reunion went up from this city yesterday morning. Besides the large number of veterans who took passage on the 8:30 A. M. train, many hundred more were taken on board an excursion train which left the Connellsville depot at 8:35 A. M., reaching McKeesport shortly after 10.

THE TOWN BEDECKED, ORNATE AND GAY.

The visiting soldiers found McKeesport gorgeously arrayed in red, white and blue, with a profusion of flowers and evergreens. Every house in the town was liberally bedecked with flags and banners, while festive wreaths and garlands of flowers and evergreens were to be seen on every hand. On the principal streets were triumphal arches bearing words of welcome, and from the houses and other large building floated immense flags.

On the arrival of the trains from Pittsburgh the soldiers formed in line, and, preceded by the St. Cecelia Band of this city, proceeded to Masonic Hall, on Fifth street, after which they broke ranks and engaged in social chat, fighting battles over, and drinking root beer, lemonade, etc., etc.

THE PROCESSION.

At eleven o'clock the firing of artillery was heard, and this being the previously arranged signal for the troops to form, the alignment was made as follows:

Hutchinson Battery on Fifth street, west of Walnut, right resting on Walnut.

Sixty-third Regiment on Fifth street, west of Market, right resting on Market.

Ninth Reserves on Market street, north of Fifth, left resting on Fifth. Members of the Eighth and Tenth Reserves fell in with the Ninth.

The procession, under the marshalship of Captain Wm. Kirkinbaw, moved over the following route:

Walnut street to Second; Second to Water; Water to Third; Third to Market; Market to Connellsville Road; Walnut to Olive; Olive to Jenny Lind; Jenny Lind and Sinclair to Fifth avenue; Fifth avenue to Water; Water to Fourth, Fourth to the Diamond.

THE LUNCH.

Arriving at the Diamond the soldiers found several long tables bounteously spread with bread, cheese, ham and other substantial "rations," together with a plentiful supply of delicious coffee. The veterans, with appetites whetted by a long march, pitched in with a zest, and the scene resembled those which, during the war, Pittsburghers were accustomed to see in old City Hall, when the Subsistence Committee was engaged in its noble work. And the soldiers yesterday seemed to relish lunch about as well as they did the days of their campaigning. It is estimated that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were fed at the tables, and, thanks to the liberality of the citizens of McKeesport, there was an abundance for all.

After satisfying the inner man the soldiers and citizens assembled in front of the speakers' stand to hear the speeches.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Col. J. M. Snodgrass called the meeting to order, and nominated the following gentlemen as officers: President, Col. Robert Anderson; Vice Presidents, Wm. P. Wampler, Capt. Hugh S. Fleming, Capt. Hartley Howard, Col. T. B. Swearingen, Capt. J. K. Barbour, Capt. M. K. Morrey, Capt. Isaac Mills, Capt. M. G. Corey, Capt. Wm. McIntosh; Secretaries, Major Ryan and the reporters.

The President introduced Captain John F. Dravo, who, he said, had been appointed to deliver

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Captain Dravo, after a few introductory remarks, recalled the scenes of fourteen years ago, when the call "to arms" had stirred the souls of the men of the North. It seems but yesterday, said the speaker, since the roar of Sumter's guns was heard, calling these men to their country's defense. Then the volume of the unmade history of the coming years was just opening. Long years of toil and turmoil, of suffering and sacrifice, were before us. The history of the world attests that the valuable has been secured by bloody sacrifice; all that is glorious has been written in the blood of the world's martyrs. The speaker then discussed the cost of the war in time, money, and above all, in life, and asked the question, Did it cost too much? He answered by referring to the magnificent history of the past, the great uprising, the splendid heroism of our armies, the imperishable glory of South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and other celebrated battles. The nation a great fact was then adverted to and the point elaborated. Our nation was too important to let die. Whatever the sacrifice required to preserve it, it was not too much. The speaker concluded as follows: "To you, fellow soldiers, was reserved the immortal privilege of enrolling your names along with your country's defenders. Therefore, in the name and on behalf of the citizens of McKeesport, I bid you a full, free and hearty welcome to their home and hospitality."

The above is but a meagre sketch of Captain Dravo's very eloquent address. His remarks were listened to with close attention by the vast assembly, and were frequently and heartily applauded.

RESPONSE BY REV. WATKINS.

Rev. W. B. Watkins, of McKeesport, made an appropriate response on behalf of the soldiers. He said that if any of the many organizations which took part in the war was worthy of a grand reunion it was the Pennsylvania Reserves, (cheers); and if any regiment had a right to join with them it was the Sixty-third Pennsylvania. (Great applause.) The citizens might well take these men to their hearts; they were the defenders of our soil—the preservers of our institutions. The speaker said these meetings were not held to keep up the spirit of hatred to the South; they were held for another and a higher purpose; they were held to maintain the spirit of Unionism in the country. After discussing this point at some length Mr. Watkins concluded with the prayer that the men of this country might never again have occasion to take up arms in its defense.

CAPT. W. R. STOREY.

This gentleman, in response to loud calls, made an interesting speech, rehearsing the deeds of valor performed by the Reserves, concluding with a fitting tribute to the soldiers who fell in battle, and those who died in the prisons of the South.

Members of Company E, regaled the audience with a number of songs, which were received with much applause.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

Major T. Brent Swearingen read the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 12, 1875.

Capt. R. Nelse Taylor, McKeesport, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Please present my sincere regrets to your gallant boys of the gallant old Ninth P. V. R. C., at my inability to be present with them. I fully hoped and intended so to do, but while recently at the North the condition of affairs on the Mexican border made it important I should turn back that way—and to that border I am still bound.

When I look back it is a picture of the rough and the sad that the memory of the war brings up; but there is a bright, sunny spot always comes out, and it is in the memory of the time I served and mingled with the gallant old Ninth. There is nothing in that spot that was not honorable to you all; and what little there is in it that is sad, our comrades who suffered and their friends had reason to be proud of.

If comrades in war have a respect and affection for each other, there is no drawback about it but the wounded who die, die happy in the sympathy and honor for him which he knows the boys all feel; and he knows when he falls that the rest were all ready to share the same fate. It made me at home in the Ninth, that sort of sentiment when it was too scarce and valuable to be wasted; and would make me at home with you in these piping times, when happily we don't need so much of it.

And there is no need to wish you a right royal and pleasant time, for I know you will have it; but one of my wishes is, that when I retire it may be to the hills of Western Pennsylvania, where some members of the Ninth still live happily and die contentedly, and where your old commander thinks he would do so too.

Yours truly and respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

HARRISBURG, July 27, 1875.

Henry Stewart, Secretary, &c., McKeesport:

I regret positive engagements will prevent me leaving here to-morrow. Convey to the Third Brigade my best wishes for a happy reunion.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1875.

To Henry Stewart, Secretary, Soldiers' Reunion:

I was seriously indisposed last night, therefore I must deny myself the pleasure of being with you. I cordially greet the assembly.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

Major Elder, of the Tenth Reserves, and Father Christy, the "soldier priest," were called upon and responded. The address of Father Christy was most able and eloquent.

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the stand meetings were held by various organizations, reports of which will be found below:

TENTH RESERVES.

This organization met with Miles R. Adams as President and Cyrus Elder as Secretary. The following were adopted:

Resolved, That Colonel John S. McCalmon be authorized and instructed to advise the Committee upon Ceremonials of the United States Centennial Commission that the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps desires to participate as an organization in the memorial ceremonies of the celebration of the Centennial celebration of the 4th of American independence at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1876, and wishes to have its place and duties designated by the committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Regiment be tendered to the citizens of McKeesport, for the generous welcome extended to the regiment and for their liberal and hospitable entertainment.

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIS.

This regiment met and effected a temporary organization as follows: Isaac Mills, Chairman; Christ. Fawcett, John N. Gemmell and Joseph Evans, Secretaries.

The following were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: J. H. West, J. H. Cooper, D. Glass, Thomas Shannon, G. B. Chalmers.

During the absence of the committee, Company C, under command of Captain John F. Dravo an honorary member.

The committee reported the following as permanent officers: President, Colonel S. M. Morgan; Vice Presidents, Company A, Isaac Mills, Jr.; Company B, Robt. Nesbit; Company C, Capt. Weaver; Company D, Davis Glass; Company E, John McClelland; Company F, Capt. Christ. Neely; Company G, Wm. Nicholson; Company H, Peter Whalen; Company I, Jos. F. Ryan; Company K, Jno. D. Woods; Treasurer, G. W. Grey; Recording Secretary, C. J. Barnett; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Cooper.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed as follows: George B. Chalmers, Thos. M.